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## MR. LLOYD GEORGE PRODUCES PLAN TO AVERT COAL STRIKE

British Premier's Offer to Hasten the Coal Commission Report on Miners' Demands Accepted by Labor Party

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Coal Commission Bill passed the committee stage in the House of Commons yesterday, and was read a third time. For three hours and a half, Labor members contended for amendments in favor of the exclusion of the wages and hours question from the purview of the bill, and for the acceptance of nationalization of mines by the government, but without success, though they forced the House to divide.

T. Richards, William Adamson and W. Bruce spoke for the opposition, and, for the bigger part of the time, Mr. Edward Shortt for the government. There was little appearance of a compromise being arrived at on these questions which are so fraught with consequences for the public welfare, until Mr. Bruce moved an amendment that an interim report should be rendered by the commission on the wages and hours question by March 12, instead of "as soon as practicable."

Unless, he contended, Labor members went to Wednesday's miners' conference with an overwhelming case for delaying the contemplated strike on March 15, they would stand discredited. J. H. Thomas also appealed to the government to strengthen the miners' leaders' hands. An official strike would be bad enough, he said, but an unofficial one could not be controlled. The decision of the "Triple Alliance," that no section should take action without consultation with the other sections, made the date asked for in the amendment all the more important.

### Miners' Members Impressed

In reply, Mr. Lloyd George made a deep impression upon the miners' members by his offer to meet them halfway and fix the date of the interim report for March 20. This date, he indicated, he had arrived at only after consultation with Mr. Justice Sankey, chairman-elect of the commission. The report then would only be possible, however, if both the miners' and mine-owners' representatives were present at the sittings of the commission. The Premier's concession was well received, and Mr. Bruce immediately withdrew the amendment. In acknowledging the fairness of the Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce reminded the government that he and his colleagues were not clothed with plenary authority as to the action of the miners' conference, and he could not commit himself as to the decision, but the fact that the Premier had consulted Mr. Justice Sankey would have an important bearing, and indeed a far-reaching influence on the action of the delegates.

The House adjourned at 8:20, with a general feeling that the situation was less strained, and there was still a possibility of the threatened industrial crisis being averted.

### Question on American Breweries

Cecil Harmsworth, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question yesterday, announced that there was no foundation for the press reports that the government had made diplomatic representations to the United States Government on behalf of the British investors who might be financially lost through the spread of prohibition in the United States. The British charge d'affaires at Washington, however, had just reported that the United States Government has made no provision for compensating brewers for any loss incurred through the government action in prohibiting the manufacture of various liquors.

### Miners Accept Premier's Offer

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The executive committee of the National Miners' Federation today placed before the delegates to the miners' conference, which is to decide whether there shall be a strike on March 15, a recommendation that the offer of the government for a commission to inquire into the situation should be accepted, and that the date for the expiration for the strike notices should be postponed for five days, or until March 20. Mr. Justice Sankey, who will be chairman of the commission, has promised that the commission will make a report on the most important questions by March 20. The delegates representing the miners in South Wales moved an amendment in favor of adhering to the original date for the stoppage of work.

### Prisoners Still in Germany

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—(via Montreal).—Replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, Capt. Frederick E. Guest, for the government, said that the number of British officers and men officially classed as war prisoners, who had not yet been accounted for by the Germans, approximated 30,000, including imperial and colonial troops and the navy, but excluding the Indian troops.

## MORE SUBMARINES YIELDED BY GERMANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Two German submarines, hitherto interned in Holland, left yesterday for England in accordance with the armistice stipulations.

## "SOVIET TAIN" IN BAVARIAN CABINET

Purely Socialist Government Is Formed—Army to Be Raised—Assembly at Weimar Refuses Its Recognition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A semi-official Weimar message states that the Majority Socialists, trade unions, and the committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council in Munich, are uniting to form a purely Socialist ministry. The program of unity provides, among other things, for the following:

The inclusion and recognition of the workmen's and soldiers' councils in the Bavarian constitution;

These councils to enjoy immunity; Each minister to be assisted by a workmen's and soldiers' council, with an advisory voice;

The Diet to be convened again as soon as circumstances permit;

The establishment of a revolutionary defense corps, formed of members of the free trades, peasants' union, and the freely organized agricultural laborers;

The reestablishment of freedom of the press, which, however, must refrain until the return of orderly conditions, from doing anything which might disturb the national unity and thus promote civil war;

The addition of an information department to the Ministry for Public Worship, to advise the population regarding all questions concerning their life interests.

The Vorwarts states that the office of Premier and Foreign Secretary in this new ministry is to be taken by Professor Forster, the Roman Catholic educationalist, whose criticism of the Bismarckian system brought him into conflict with the former imperial authorities, and who has represented Bavaria in Bern since the revolution. Meanwhile, the Munich Central Council announces the arrest of numerous bourgeois hostages as a guarantee against further attacks on the Socialist ministers, and the Bavarian deputies from Weimar, who hastened to Munich, were refused permission to cross the Bavarian frontier, Professor Quide, who succeeded in doing so, being arrested.

So far, the National Assembly in Weimar has refused to recognize the new Bavarian Government with its marked soviet taint, and there are some indications of development of a fresh struggle throughout Germany between the forces of the regularly constituted authority, represented by the National Assembly, and those in favor of soviet rule.

The latter element, which now seems to have reasserted itself in Munich, still reigns supreme at present in the various centers throughout Germany, although government troops under the direction of Gustave Noske, Minister of Defense, have gained the upper hand in the coastal region and are making progress in the Westphalian south. It is also noted that in the Berlin municipal elections, although the Majority Socialists still head the poll, the Independent Socialists secured a greater proportion of votes than they did at the elections for the National Assembly, or for the Prussian Diet.

In these circumstances, much apparently will depend upon whether Herr Scheidemann and his friends follow the example of their Bavarian colleagues in yielding to extreme pressure, or whether they will continue to cooperate with the more moderate bourgeois elements.

### German National Defense Bill

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The German National Assembly has passed the first and second reading of the bill for establishing a national defense army.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—In the course of the debate in the German National Assembly at Weimar on the bill creating a Reichswehr national defense force, Gustav Noske, who is in charge of military affairs in the German Cabinet, said that the force would be chiefly used in protecting the frontiers, according to a Berlin dispatch received here.

"It would be criminal carelessness," he said, "not to protect our eastern frontier, which is menaced by the Bolsheviks. The strength of the Reichswehr would not, under the bill, be one third that of the old army. Foreign countries, therefore, have no mist of the bill, which is intended merely to meet the most urgent needs of the Empire. It would be a lively imagination that could see in it the specter of militarism."

After the adoption of several amendments, the Defense Bill passed second reading. It will come up for third reading on Thursday.

## GERMAN REPUBLIC SHEEREST ILLUSION

Prof. George D. Herron Writes Also That Never at Any Time During the War Did World So Tremble in Balance as Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. SANTA BARBARA, California.—In answer to an inquiry regarding conditions in Europe, a letter has been received here from Prof. George D. Herron, who was recently chosen as America's delegate to the conference with the Russian factions at Prinkipo, in the Sea of Marmora. Professor Herron, now a resident of Geneva, Switzerland, is the author of "The Menace of Peace," and "Woodrow Wilson and the World Peace," both of which books strongly supported President Wilson's method of dealing with Germany. The letter was received by Marion Craig Wentworth. In it, under date of Jan. 11, Professor Herron said:

"It is very evident, from all I can see, that there is little understanding in America of what has happened. Never at any time during the war did the world so tremble in the balance as it does now. The next few weeks will turn the scales one way or another. Meanwhile, it is a time for fasting and prayer."

### No Change in Germany

"First of all, I must say to you that the so-called German Republic is the sheerest imaginable illusion. No such thing exists or is likely to exist for a long time to come. The German Army threw down its arms, the moment the possibility of defeat was near, without fighting a blow. All this was exactly according to German character and was intended to hoodwink the world—and to some extent has succeeded."

"The German Junkers and the industrial magnates, in order to save themselves from Bolshevism on one side and to compel the American and allied armies to protect them from Bolshevism, and finally and principally to prevent the development of any real democracy or republic in Germany, surrendered in the most cowardly and servile and treacherous fashion. But there has been absolutely no change in Germany, so far as the German mentality goes, or so far as the central purpose of Germany is concerned. The government of Ebert and Scheidemann differs not a particle in essence from the government of von Ludendorff or the Kaiser. The so-called republic is a mere masquerade of the Pan-Germans, the industrial magnates, the Junkers. It is an entirely military government and in no sense whatever a republic—in no sense whatever democratic, in no sense whatever representative, so far as its political technique counts. It is representative in the sense that it accords with the whole mentality of Germany."

### Republic According to Plans

"Furthermore, this so-called republic is according to the transmuted plans of the Pan-Germans to conquer Europe. They will risk a Bolshevist Germany on the expectation that it will be but a passing phase, and result in a counter-revolution upon the tide of which they will return seigneur than ever before. In the meantime, their agents are all over Europe, subsidizing every subversive movement and intriguing to create a Bolshevist Europe, under the further expectation that the result will be the turning of all Europe to Prussia as the one ark of social order wherein what is left of civilization can ride to safety."

"In addition to all this, all the reactionary forces are hard at work. The situation is much like that described by St. John in the Book of Revelation, where he tells how, at the moment when it seemed that universal peace was at hand, Satan was again let loose for a season. The international financiers, the great investors, the ancient apostates, have an imaginable way of shaping the forces that make the ultimate peace."

"Unless there is some great, unexpected, divine intervention—unless, as Isaiah would put it, 'The Lord arise and lay bare his arm,' we are in for a generation of such trouble as will make the war seem a comparatively pleasant overture."

"The two things in which there is hope are the visit of the President and the general attitude of the English people. It was providential that the President came, and the English people, in distinction from the English ruling class, is solidly with the President and will support him more wisely, more resolutely, than our people at home. This is one of the paradoxes of the situation!"

"I wish I could write you differently and more optimistically, so far as the immediate future is concerned. Do not think I have grown tired and pessimistic. It is not this at all; it is that I am here in the physical vortex of the present world-crisis, and I see what is happening. I have no doubt as to the ultimate issue of this crisis. We shall—as I am saying to all those who are nearest to me—we shall ascend into the heavenly society here upon the earth, at last; but because of our ancient institutions, which the process of the war does not seem to have caused us yet to shed, the way into this heavenly society may lead through abysses of hell first."

## HEALTH OFFICIAL'S VACCINATION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

OMAHA, Nebraska.—Although there is no law in this State on the subject of compulsory vaccination, E. T. Manning, health commissioner here, declared recently, when protests were made against a ruling of his affecting the 900 children of the Mason School, that his department was exercising the "police power" of the municipality in enforcing the general vaccination. This statement was made at a special meeting called by the president of the school in question, when protests were received by the Board of Education following the health commissioner's order that all of the children must submit to vaccination forthwith or give evidence of recent vaccination, the alternative for failure to observe the order to be enforced absence from school for 21 days.

At this meeting the health commissioner was himself present, and when it was shown that only one alleged case of smallpox had even been reported from the school, he declared that he considered that one case constituted an epidemic.

## JAPAN RESTS ON SECRET PLEDGES

Contention Advanced Is That Agreements With China All Antedate War and Are Not Now Subject to Arbitration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—According to information received here, an interesting situation is presented by the fact that a considerable number of agreements between Japan and China are in existence which Japan refuses to submit to the arbitration of the Peace Conference. These agreements relate, for the most part, to concessions in China. They pertain to railroad rights, mineral lands, and commercial privileges. For the last four years, it appears, Japan has been assiduously extending her influence in China through the medium of the agreements mentioned. Technically, trade arrangements and railway rights do not partake of the nature of a treaty.

But apart from this feature of the situation, there is, apparently, no doubt that Japan had about completed the grabbing of all available rights in China at the time the Ishii Mission came to the United States "merely to convey the assurance to its ally of the friendship of Japan," and on which occasion Viscount Ishii completed the agreement now known as the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, under the terms of which Japan is to exercise watchful guardianship of China.

It happens, however, that there is an understanding between the great powers and Japan that no member of the alliance is to gain influence in China to the disadvantage of the others. Here lies the bone of contention. Japan has secured this influence through agreements. Legally, these agreements are beyond criticism, diplomatically hold, for any sovereign power may make any agreement or contract with another. Furthermore, Japan takes the ground that because of the fact that her agreements with China were made before China entered the war, they cannot legitimately come before the Peace Conference. She argues that they were not the result of war conditions or the outgrowth of any condition that has any part in the peace arrangements. Great Britain, France and Italy, however, take the position that Japan has violated her agreement under which all powers were to have an equal opportunity in China.

## ENGLISH COLLEGES OPEN TO AMERICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—An arrangement has been concluded between directors of the leading universities of Great Britain and the American Young Men's Christian Association, by which American officers and enlisted men will be permitted to attend university courses in Great Britain.

The association, some time ago, planned to establish temporary schools and college courses in Great Britain, bringing to them instructors from the United States. It was also proposed to take over buildings in England and adapt them to school purposes for American troops on leave. After the armistice was signed, the War Department decided that American troops should return directly from France. This decision has now been reversed, and officers and men will be allowed leave to go to England. In consequence, the War Department has authorized the association's army educational commission to proceed with arrangements by which officers and men can attend colleges in England.

### NAVY WANTS CIVILIANS INCLUDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of Justice will be asked by the Navy Department to prosecute civilians and others not under naval jurisdiction who are found to have been implicated in the bribery scandal in the third naval district at New York.

## SOLDIERS' LAND BILL IS INDORSED

United States Senate Committee Reports Measure Approved by Secretary Lane in Connection With Reclamation Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands reported favorably on Wednesday the bill embodying the proposal of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, for cooperation between the United States and the state governments for the rural settlement of soldiers and sailors. Plans for the reclamation of waste lands already have been formulated by the department, and the plans for the settlement of discharged men have been outlined, pending the authorization of the necessary funds by Congress.

As reported to the Senate by Henry L. Myers, United States Senator from Montana, the bill authorizes the expenditure of \$100,000,000 in connection with the land reclamation project. Secretary Lane said the soldiers did not want anything in the nature of charity. He said that he had received on an average of from 500 to 800 letters a day from returned soldiers asking what Congress was doing on the plan. The committee's action was unanimous after the Secretary of the Interior's explanation.

"These men are going to be the leaders of the people," said Secretary Lane, "and power will have to be surrendered to them. They are going to have the government that they think the country needs, and we may as well recognize that fact. We are not doing anything for the soldier comparable with what the other English-speaking countries are doing."

"There was a slump in public sentiment when the war came to an end on Nov. 11, and the slump spread to Congress with relation to this project. The system may seem new to us, but Canada and Australia have practiced the same plan to advantage. States and private land owners are in sympathy with the movement, and are cooperating with it in every way."

## SOME OPPOSITION TO ROOSEVELT PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The bill introduced in the United States Senate proposing to form a new national park in California to be known as the Roosevelt National Park, is receiving a good deal of newspaper opposition in this State. As set forth in this bill, it is planned to add the famous Kings River Cañon to the present Sequoia National Park, thus making a national park reservation containing approximately 1600 square miles.

### CONFERENCE REPORT ADOPTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States House of Representatives considered and adopted the conference report on the \$96,000,000 Legislative, Executive, Judicial Bill in less than half an hour on Wednesday.

The bill as agreed to restores the nine subcommittee which were discontinued in the original House bill, and provides for a congressional commission to report on the adjustment and equalization of government salaries.

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## BRITISH EMBARGO ON IMPORTED DYES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A proclamation has been issued prohibiting the unlicensed importation of coal tar derivatives capable of being used as dye-stuffs, and all synthetic colors, dyes, and stains.

## MEDICAL CONTROL OF SCHOOLS URGED

American Medical Association Is Declared at Educators Meeting to Be Helping to Finance a Move to Attain This Object

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The statement was made on Tuesday by Thomas D. Wood, of Columbia University, New York, who is chairman of a committee of the National Council of Education of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, which is meeting in convention here, that the council is receiving the cooperation of, and financial support from, the American Medical Association to carry on so-called health propaganda work. This is believed by many to explain why the speakers so unanimously advocated a more complete medical control of the public schools of the United States.

The council's committee had been working with the American Medical Association for eight years, Mr. Wood said, its main work having been the preparation of pamphlets on "health" in the rural schools, according to his report. Some of these pamphlets, he declared, had actually reached a circulation of 800,000.

Ada van Stone Harris, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, president of the National Council of Administrative and Executive Women in Education, declared that the teachers, in her opinion, must be depended upon to "put the program over not only with the children but with the parents." The children, she said, could carry the message to the home.

A committee on health, to "furnish guidance in a large way," was advocated by William B. Owen, president of the Chicago Normal College, who spoke on the "Interest of the National Council in School Health." He said this committee could take up certain work for its point of attack and continue until it got the confidence of the people. The full significance of this statement, say many observers, can only be appreciated when taken in connection with the fact that he urged continued cooperation of the committee of the council with that of the American Medical Association. The American Medical Association, he said, could not do the work alone because it does not know enough about education. It could do the promotion work.

## STATE COMPULSORY INSURANCE DEFEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—In the State Legislature, Senate Joint Resolution No. 15, introduced by I. S. Smith, providing for a constitutional amendment authorizing state compulsory insurance has been defeated; also an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act making it compulsory on the part of the worker.

## NEW CANADIAN SENATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—At the recent opening of Parliament, three new senators were introduced and took their seats in the Upper Chamber. These were the Hon. P. E. Rindin, Postmaster General, Senator J. G. Turin, formerly Unionist member for Assiniboia, and Senator M. J. O'Brien.

## PRESIDENT WILSON OUTLINES LEAGUE PLAN AT DINNER

Members of Foreign Relations Committees of House and Senate, With Three Exceptions, Hear Constitution Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The members of the Senate and House Foreign Relations committees were the guests of President Wilson on Wednesday night at dinner. The absent members of the Senate committee were Senators Borah and Fall and John C. Shuckelford of the House of Representatives.

### Main Questions Considered

At midnight it was announced that the members of the Foreign Relations Committees were invited by the President to ask any questions regarding the constitution and the operation of the League of Nations. After the conference, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared the President answered every question propounded and cleared away many misunderstandings to the entire satisfaction of the majority of those present.

The discussion lasted for more than an hour and a half, and in that time all the main questions arising out of the league's constitution were considered. The President explained that the adoption of the constitution of the league implicitly meant the application of the fundamental of non-interference to all countries, and that to this extent the greater implied the smaller.

Asked as to whether a nation member of the league was bound to accept the trust of mandatory decided by the executive council in every instance where tutelage, so to speak, is necessary, the President replied that it would not be compulsory on the part of any member to accept such a trust. In other words, the United States could refuse, in certain instances, to become a mandatory power in certain parts of the world.

The President, Senator Hitchcock explained, expressed the view that the people of the United States would be inclined to accept such a mandatory power in Armenia for instance.

### Changes Discouraged

Speaking of amendments to the proposed constitution of the league, President Wilson said that it would be rather difficult, from a mechanical point of view, to get amendments proposed and accepted, and on the whole he gave the impression that the nations concerned would, in all likelihood, be called on to accept the proposed constitution without material changes. This seemed to indicate to those present that all parties to the league constitution are well satisfied with the results thus far arrived at.

Once amendments were accepted, Senator Hitchcock indicated that all sorts of difficulties might arise from throwing open the door.

Once a member of the league, it does not appear to be the case that the possibility of desiring to withdraw was fully discussed before the constitution was adopted. A member nation could make representations for withdrawal in the regular way in which treaties are abrogated.

The President explained the military and naval establishment of the different members would be, in the first instance, decided by the executive council, which would have to accept this decision before it would become binding on the United States, for instance. So in that case Congress would be in a position at the outset to refuse to accept the establishment decided upon by the council.

## Rapprochement Possible

Senate Opponents of League Plan Indicate Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—What appears to be the second phase of the discussion on the League of Nations, opened in the United States Senate on Wednesday when Albert B. Cummins, Republican United States Senator from Iowa, in a speech severely arraigning the constitution of the league, declared that he would welcome and support a proposition which would tend to promote the peace of the world and the usefulness of the United States so long as this



adherence did not involve the "surrender of American sovereignty."

It is now predicted that this will be the attitude taken by Henry Cabot Lodge, Senate minority leader, and also by Philander C. Knox, Senator from Pennsylvania. Both of these senators, it is understood, will direct their opposition against the alleged weaknesses of the document already presented to the world in the form of the proposed constitution, accepting the fundamental idea of the feasibility and practicability of a League of Nations that would, as they view it, safeguard national interests in the future and come within the scope of constitutional limitations.

Thus there is every reason to expect a rapprochement and something like an agreement on basic aims. Rather than embarrass the President, speeches devoted to constructive criticism will, it is expected, help to clarify the issues without prejudicing the main purpose.

#### President to Speak

President Wilson himself is expected to speak in New York prior to his departure for France, anticipating the big mass meeting at which Senators Borah, Reed and Thomas are scheduled to attack the League of Nations and to urge its rejection by the American people.

Senator Cummins admitted that there is some good in the proposed constitution, but some of its clauses are so conceived, he said, as "to degrade the spirit of our people," and would lead to a transfer of sovereignty, not only ultra vires under the Constitution, but which, if accomplished, would end in humiliation and disaster.

After the conclusion of Senator Cummins' speech, Robert L. Owen, Senator from Oklahoma, took the floor in support of the league. Calling the attention of his colleagues to the critical condition of Europe after the cataclysm of war, the Senator from Oklahoma urged the danger of exhibiting "an untemperate, or an unjust, or an ungenerous spirit in criticizing a document the importance of which to the preservation of the future liberty and happiness of mankind is so obvious."

It is too much, he said, to expect a perfect document at the very outset, but, he added, "The doctrine of liberty, justice and humanity is triumphant, and has written its Magna Charta to last for all time."

#### Senator Cummins' View

Explaining the reason which would impel him to vote against the league constitution if presented for ratification in its present form, Senator Cummins said:

"In order that there may be no doubt about my position, I desire to say that if I were compelled to vote upon the instrument as a whole as now proposed, I would unhesitatingly vote against it, because there are articles and parts of articles in the proposed treaty which are not only far beyond our authority to make, but which change the whole character of our government and overturn the institutions upon which we have so long depended for the safety of our people and the perpetuity of our independence. There are provisions in it which not only degrade the spirit of our people, but put it beyond the power of the republic to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and so fulfill the initial declaration of the Constitution of the United States."

#### Integrity Plank Assailed

Referring to the article which guarantees "territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league," Senator Cummins declared that this article is "the most destructive, unjust and reactionary" proposal which was ever submitted to a patriotic and intelligent people.

"I predict," he said, "that when the citizens of the United States thoroughly grasp the meaning of the proposed agreement and fairly understand its inevitable consequences, it will be rejected in a storm of obloquy, the like of which has never been witnessed within the borders of the republic."

"The proposal is to gridiron the earth with an inflexible territorial pattern. It would be just as reasonable that the constitution of the League of Nations should declare that neither man nor woman should pass from one sovereignty to another, as to declare that the boundaries of sovereignties should remain forever inviolate."

#### Obstacles Pointed Out

"The league is authorized to issue a mandate requiring the United States to take possession and administer the affairs of Turkey," he declared, "with an indefinite territory both east and west of Constantinople. This mandate will command the United States to undertake the tutelage of the Turkish Empire until the people who live in this uncertain territory are able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world."

"To insist that we can take possession of the territory of any nation, with its millions of people, simply to act as the tutor of these people and to police the country, solely to make the inhospitable better men and women, is the wildest fancy which ever entered the human mind."

Senator Cummins concluded with a declaration that the proposed league, with such a constitution, would not promote peace, but would be a constant invitation to war. "A polyglot and incoherent power imposed upon this mass of conflicting and irreconcilable aspirations will do more to plunge all mankind into continual strife than any plan that can be conceived," he insisted.

Senator Owen urged that the day of isolation is over, and that the United States must face and fulfill its responsibilities in the world arena.

There are only two alternatives, he asserted: either to withdraw the American delegates and leave "the world in turmoil, with the Bolsheviks in control," or to "adopt the way of order out of chaos."

#### Safeguard of Peace

"The proposed League of Nations," he said, "is wise and sound and just in its fundamental principles. It represents the aspiration of the peoples of the world to safeguard the peace of mankind."

"The people of Europe and the people of the world owe to America a debt which can never be paid, and America must not depart from her high standards of human service. The time is at hand to establish the conditions which will verify the prophecy of a thousand years of peace. The time has come when there shall be established upon the earth the great principles of liberty, of justice, of humanity, and America should take the leading part in that constructive work."

"I am one of those who strongly advised the President of the United States to go to Europe in order that the ideals of America might be presented to the European statesmen, whom I knew were embarrassed because of their long and painful experience with militarism. I knew that they could not help thinking in terms of strategic boundaries, in terms of battalions, in terms of armaments, and I am rejoiced that our President was able to favorably influence European opinion, so that we now have laid before us the preliminary formulation of a plan which, when perfected, will effect and maintain forever the peace of the world. Let America take her place in the front rank in this glorious enterprise."

#### NON-PARTISAN LAWS FOR NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Legislation sponsored by the Non-Partisan League, providing for state owned industrial enterprises, became operative in North Dakota on Wednesday after Governor Frazier had signed a group of bills.

The bills provide for an industrial commission for control and operation of industries; a state bank to finance industries; the construction of homes on a building and loan association basis, and three bond issues totaling \$17,000,000 to carry out the industrial program.

#### EDITOR IS FOUND GUILTY OF SEDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—W. F. Dunn of Butte was found guilty on Monday night of sedition. The jury fixed his punishment at a fine of \$5000. Dunn challenged the authority of the State Council of Defense during the war, in the Butte Bulletin, of which he was editorial writer. The trial began last Tuesday. Leo J. and R. B. Smith, also of the Bulletin, are to be tried soon on the same charge.

#### CALIFORNIANS GIVEN TRACTOR TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—Fifteen hundred Californians are being trained in the use of farm tractors, at an expense to the State of less than \$10 a pupil. This course of public instruction was introduced as a war measure only a few weeks before the signing of the armistice. So popular did it immediately become among agriculturists that the plan is being carried out regardless of the prospect of peace, for California farmers are turning out machines much more rapidly, in response to the farmers' demands, than operators can be provided. Three schools on wheels are traveling about the State.

#### GERMANS IN POSEN

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—German troops defending the Posen front against the Poles at Birnbaum have addressed a communication to a national assemblyman, Herr Ohler, protesting against an official order to vacate the territory held by them, in accordance with the conditions laid down by Marshal Foch, in which a line of demarcation between the Germans and Poles was defined. "The communication declares: 'We propose to remain in the positions held by us so long as we have a cartridge left, and so long as a spark of fire remains no Pole will succeed in invading our lines. The path to the point designated by Marshal Foch will lead over the dead bodies of thousands of German men. If Marshal Foch is determined to force matters to the uttermost extreme, he will find us ready. We will open the gates to Bolshevism which will overflow Europe.'"

In a supplementary communication, the officers of the corps at Birnbaum declare that it is considered a matter of honor "to hold the present position to the last breath."

#### TROOPS ARRIVE FROM BREIT

NEW YORK, New York—Bringing 4729 soldiers, the transport President Grant arrived on Wednesday from Breit. The principal units aboard were the headquarters company of the one hundred eighty-fourth infantry, the supply company, and company K of the one hundred sixty-second infantry and the one hundred sixty-fourth infantry, complete. The ranking officer aboard was Brig.-Gen. Albert H. Blanding of the one hundred eighty-fourth infantry brigade.

#### SUFFRAGE ADVANCE IN MAINE

AUGUSTA, Maine—The majority report of the Judiciary Committee, favoring the passage of the act granting to women the right to vote for presidential electors, was accepted in the State Senate on Wednesday by a vote of 25 to 6. The measure was assigned for a second reading today.

## NOTES ON JAPANESE LOANS PUBLISHED

### Agreements Regarding Financing of New Railroads by Japan in China Are Revealed to the Paris Conference

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Associated Press)—Japanese financiers obtained the privilege of making loans to China for the building of hundreds of miles of railways in Mongolia, Manchuria, and China proper, and Japan received the right to participate in the operation of the railways already constructed in Shantung Province, under notes exchanged by Japan and China on Sept. 24, 1918.

These notes, which are now before the Peace Conference, supplement the treaty and notes of May 25, 1915, between Japan and China, in which the Chinese Government engaged to recognize all agreements between the Japanese and Germans respecting the disposition of German rights and interests in Shantung Province.

Baron Goto, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Tsung-Hsiang Chang, Chinese Minister to Japan, signed the three sets of notes exchanged on Sept. 24. One set outlined the new railways which Japanese capitalists might finance in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Chi-Li Province, North China. The second set outlines the railways which Japanese capitalists may finance in Shantung Province, to connect the existing German-owned lines with the other principal railway lines in North China. The third set stipulates the conditions under which Japan may participate with China in Shantung Province affairs.

Translations of the three sets of notes follow:

Note 1—Fuung Hsiang Chang to Baron Goto.

The Chinese Government has decided to obtain loans from Japanese capitalists and proceed speedily to build railways connecting the points as below set forth. Having received authorization from my government, I have the honor to communicate the same to your government.

First, between Kailuan, Hallung, and Kiran; second, between Changchun, and third, from a point between Teonan and Jehol to some seaport. (This line to be determined subject to future investigation.)

Should there be no objection to the above propositions, it is requested that your government lose no time in taking the necessary steps to cause capitalists in your country to agree to enter negotiations for loans on the same. A reply to the above is awaited and will be appreciated.

Note 2—Baron Goto to the Chinese Minister.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note, intimating that your government has decided speedily to build with loans from Japanese capitalists, railways connecting the points as set forth below. (The note cites items 1, 2, and 3 as contained in the note of the Chinese Minister.)

The Imperial Government, while noting with much pleasure the communication of the Chinese Government, begs to state in reply that it will lose no time in taking necessary steps to cause Japanese capitalists to enter into negotiations for loans on the same.

[Notes 3 and 4 missing.]

Note 5. Baron Goto to the Chinese Minister.

I have the honor to inform you that the Imperial Government, in view of the feeling of good neighborhood existing between the two countries and in a spirit of mutual accommodation, has decided, to propose to your government to settle various questions relating to the Province of Shantung in a manner as set forth below:

First—To concentrate at Tsing-tao all Japanese troops stationed along the Tsing-tao-Tsinan Railway, excepting a contingent to be left at Tsinan.

Second—The Chinese Government to provide for the guarding of the Tsing-tao-Tsinan Railway and to organize a police force for that purpose.

Third—The Tsing-tao-Tsinan Railway to contribute an appropriate sum to defraying the expenses of such police force.

Fourth—Japanese to be employed at the headquarters of the police force, the principal railway stations, and the training stations of the police force.

Fifth—Chinese to be employed on the Tsing-tao-Tsinan Railway.

Sixth—On determination of ownership, the Tsing-tao-Tsinan Railway to be run as a joint Chinese-Japanese undertaking.

Seventh—The civil administrations now in force to be withdrawn.

In acquiescing you with the above, the Japanese Government desires to be advised as to the disposition of your government regarding the proposals.

Note 6. Tsung-Hsiang Chang to Baron Goto.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note with contents to the following effect. (Repeats almost verbatim the contents of Baron Goto's note.) I beg to acquaint you in reply that the Chinese Government gladly agrees to the proposals of the Japanese Government above alluded to.

The proposed railways in Manchuria include a line from Kailuan northeast to Hallung, thence to Kiran, a total of about 180 miles; another line from Changchun, north of Mukden, northwest to Taonan, in Mongolia, a distance of about 200 miles, and a third line, from Taonan southwest toward Jehol, in Chihli Province, North China, with a spur extending to the sea at point still undetermined.

The proposed new railways in Shantung Province include a line from Kaimi, 20 miles west of Tsingtau, running southwest to Suchow, about 250 miles, connecting with the partly constructed Belgian line from Lanchow, in Kansu Province, to the sea; a line from Tsinan, in Shantung Province, directly west to Shantung, a distance of about 150 miles. This would connect with the railway operating from Peking to Handow, on the Yangtze River and connect Tsingtau with all the important railways in North China.

Both the Chinese and the Japanese delegates declare that no documents have been withheld from the Peace Conference, which is expected soon to pass upon the disposition of the former German holdings in Shantung Province.

## EUROPEAN VIEWS ON WILSON SPEECH

### Leading British and French Papers Emphasize Great Work to Be Done by America

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Commenting on President Wilson's speech at Boston, The Daily Telegraph says: "The deliberations of the Peace Conference constitute a signal to the world that it is at the crossroads in its destiny. The President is not wrong in assuming that Europe looks toward the people of the United States with new confidence. Of America's sympathy with the essential ideals for which President Wilson is laboring so devotedly, none need have any doubt, and we are confident she will continue to take her full share in the great task of regeneration which confronts the world."

The Daily Chronicle says of the President's speech: "He appeals to America for the first time to play her part in policing the unsettled territories of the old world and protecting the young nations. If he succeeds in carrying his people with him in this new crusade, he will have succeeded in rendering a second service to mankind as great as that in bringing in the United States to finish the war."

The Daily Mail says: "We can be as confident as President Wilson is, that their generous impulse, disinterested aid and guidance will not fail his people now, but rather gain strength and permanence, as the need for it was never greater. The alternative is that the United States should return to her traditional isolation and regard the welter of Europe from afar. Such a decision is unthinkable. The United States is in the war; she must be in the peace."

The Daily News says: "President Wilson knows that America has only begun its task and that the breach with Washington's policy is final. Every pacific interest in Europe will be with the President in his appeal to his people. We do not think that the appeal will be in vain, for the President has a grand gospel and knows how to preach it grandly."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Commenting on President Wilson's speech in Boston, Alfred Capus, in the Figaro, makes what he calls a "little correction" in the President's statement that the soldiers in the fighting only understood the value to humanity of their efforts "when these accents reached them from America."

He adds: "What President Wilson really added to the war's morale was the vision of the future seen through a Society or League of Nations."

The principal difficulty in the application of this view, in the opinion of M. Capus, is "the adaptation of national interests and traditions to this ideal of justice."

"It is with this difficulty," he continues, "that President Wilson is confronted in his own country amidst the struggles of the political parties."

"Fertinax," in L'Echo de Paris, lays stress on the importance of the present crisis, "which will decide for a long time to come the history of both the United States and the world." In his view the questions at issue are: "Shall the United States return to a policy of splendid isolation and selfish commercialism, or recognizing that henceforth there can be no war in which the whole universe is not interested, shall they unite with their associates in maintaining peace by means of a League of Nations? Is the league plan capable of preserving peace, or is it not too idealistic for serious discussion?"

"Our opinion can only be on the second group of questions. Some of President Wilson's opponents seem inclined to take a position at first which is indefensible. It is a pity that it is not the League of Nations, but the manner of the League of Nations, which should be at stake. If it is misled in this thing, American opinion will not play the useful part which we might expect from it."

#### CUSTODIAN INQUIRY PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congressional investigation, of the work of A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, was proposed in a resolution introduced on Wednesday by Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey, Republican. Without discussion the resolution was referred to the Senate Commerce Committee.

#### CADETS' PAY FIXED AT \$750

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The annual pay of West Point cadets was fixed at \$750 through an agreement on Wednesday by House of Representatives and Senate conferees on the \$2,000,000 Military Academy Bill. Senate amendments proposed to increase the present pay from \$600 to \$800.

#### DISCHARGED MEN'S UNIFORMS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States House of Representatives has adopted the conference report on the bill permitting soldiers, sailors, and marines to retain their uniforms when discharged and allowing them five cents a mile for traveling expenses home. The measure now goes to the President.

## RIVAL CLAIMS FOR EPIRUS DISCUSSED

### Conference Hears Albanian Claims—Mr. Venizelos Asks for Plebiscite—Opposition to French Tax on Capital

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The hearing of the Albanian claims, set forth by Turkish Pasha at Monday's sitting of the conference has been followed by statements by the parties interested outside the walls of the Quai d'Orsay. Mr. Venizelos, in an interview, opposed Turkish Pasha's



Disputed territory. Map shows Epirus, a portion of which is claimed by Greece and Albania.

claims. He says that though the population of northern Epirus is Albanian, the people have given themselves perfectly freely to Greece. They are the Bretons of Greece, and going into the history of the case, he points out that the Albanians who refused to bow to the Turkish-Muhammadan yoke and remained Christians, turned to Greece. Many of them settled on Greek territory, and these maintained intercourse with their people in northern Epirus. If the Greek claim is doubted, then let there be a plebiscite, says Mr. Venizelos, and let the presence of American troops insure that it shall be fairly conducted.

The financial side of the conference is that which most deeply interests the public. There is bitter denunciation of the proposed tax on French capital, in view of the apparent delay and hesitation of the conference in fixing Germany's liabilities. The conference leads to a provisional solution of the financial question by which the total amount of the indemnity will be fixed, leaving division between the Allies until after the signature of the peace preliminaries.

Mr. W. M. Hughes and other members of the Reparation Commission have gone to London to consult Mr. Lloyd George on their difficult and urgent business.

Yesterday, the Moroccan question came before the conference. France does not want any privileged position in Morocco, but only that the French protectorate should be recognized, and once for all the Germans should be prevented from making the Moroccan zone a center of intrigue. The reception by Mr. A. J. Balfour, of the French view of the Moroccan case, has given satisfaction.

M. Ludovic Nadeau has arrived home from Russia and is in no condition to make any political statement. Le Temps states that it has received no communication from him such as L'Humanité describes. M. Nadeau is one of the French subjects in Russia, who have most suffered from the régime of the Bolshevik prison, and it is thought hardly likely that he would either praise the results of the Bolshevik régime or advise collaboration with the soviets.

#### Austria's Payments Discussed

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An official statement today says: "In behalf of the inter-allied financial commission, Signor Crespi of Italy explained the measures to be taken to avoid the non-payment of coupons of the Austro-Hungarian debt falling due March 1. In the absence of an agreement among the different states of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The commission's proposals were approved."

"The question of the transport to Poland of the Polish divisions in France and Italy was examined, Marshal Foch taking part. The conference sent instructions on this subject to the inter-allied commission at Warsaw."

"M. Perotti, of the African department, explained the demands of France in the direction of the suppression of the act of Algiers and the imposition on Germany of necessary guarantees to prevent her from resuming the hostile action in Morocco which she has taken against France during the last 10 years."

#### Armenian Claims Stated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following official communiqué was issued today:

"The daily meeting of the representatives of the allied and associated powers took place today at the Quai d'Orsay from 3 to 6 p. m."

The meeting discussed in the first instance the question of allotting to the commission already existing, and to new ones, the task of considering the different frontier questions which affect enemy states.

The conditions under which the Belgian claims and the problems attaching thereto are to be considered were laid down.

The representatives of the Supreme War Council of Versailles were then introduced in order to report their conclusions regarding the establishment of an intermediate zone in Transylvania between the Rumanian

and Hungarian troops. These conditions were adopted by the conference.

The claims of Armenia were set forth by Mr. Aharonian, president of the Armenian delegation, and by Borghos Nubar Pasha.

The next meeting will take place on Thursday at 3 p. m.

#### Labor Commission on Penalties

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following official communiqué was issued today:

The fourteenth meeting of the Commission on International Labor Legislation took place today under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers.

After concluding the consideration of the articles in the British draft dealing with penalties applicable to a state which has failed to carry out its obligations in regard to the international labor convention, the commission proceeded to consider the position of self-government domains, protectorates, and colonies respectively in regard to international labor legislation.

It also considered what conditions must be fulfilled to enable the proposed organization to be altered.

## LAFAYETTE COLLEGE RAISES SALARIES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A special cable to the press from Easton, Pennsylvania, states that the trustees of Lafayette College have adopted a new salary scale for professors, providing for substantial increases, as follows: Professors, \$2200 to \$3000; associate professors, \$2000 to \$2400; assistant professors, \$1600 to \$2200; instructors, \$1000 to \$1600; assistants, \$500 to \$1000.

There is a provision that in the case of all salaries less than \$2200 increases of \$100 a year should be made unless otherwise ordered until professors reach \$2500, associate and assistant professors \$2000 and instructors \$1500. It was provided that additional allowances of \$200 to \$500 a year might be made in special cases for administrative work. Twelve to 15 hours a week of lectures or recitation or the equivalent in laboratory work was defined as full time work in the case of professors, and 12 to 18 hours a week as full time work in the case of assistant professors and instructors.

## MILITARY MISSION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The inter-allied military mission to Poland has left Warsaw for Prague to act as mediators in the conflict between the Poles and the Czechoslovaks, according to a wireless dispatch received by the Polish Bureau here. The mission is composed of Major Fordham, Captain Coolidge and Captain Duboste.

#### DISLOYALTY PUNISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Joseph Weber Reever of Neustadt, a prominent merchant, was sentenced at Owen Sound to one month in jail at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$4500 on charges resulting from disloyal conduct. Over a year ago, the accused took unlawful steps to secure the exemption of his sons from military service. He was severely censured by the judge, who declared that "inside the bars or outside the country is the only place for disloyal citizens, so far as Canada is concerned."

#### DIVISIONS DUE IN APRIL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department announced on Wednesday that the seventy-seventh division (New York) should be listed with divisions scheduled for return from France in April, instead of the eighty-third, as previously announced. The corrected list of divisions due to return in April is: Twenty-sixth, seventy-seventh, thirty-fifth, and forty-second.

#### BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Anglo-South American Bank, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., the Northern Bank, Ltd., and the Bank of Ireland, the Union Bank of Scotland, and Williams Deacon's Bank are combining, it is announced, to furnish capital for a new institution to be called The British Overseas Bank. The special object of the new bank will be to finance foreign trade.

#### PREMIER'S EVIDENCE TAKEN

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Captain Bouchardon of the Paris military court, who is conducting the case against Emile Cottin for his attack upon M. Clemenceau, went to the Premier's house at 8:30 o'clock this morning to take his evidence. The captain left at 8:55 o'clock.

#### PREMIER AS CLUB PRESIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Lloyd George was yesterday elected president of the Manchester Reform Club.

## CUNARD ANCHOR

### NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

AQUATANIA ..... MAR. 6  
Aconia ..... MAR. 10  
Oronia ..... MAR. 18  
Saxonia ..... MAR. 18  
Carmania ..... MAR. 24  
AQUATANIA ..... APR. 5

### BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL

Prinses Juliana ..... Feb. 28

### NEW YORK TO LONDON

Pannonia ..... MAR. 6

21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK  
126 STATE STREET, BOSTON  
Phone F. H. 4000

## BRITISH PLAN FOR VOLUNTEER FORCE

### Famous Guard Regiments Welcomed Back in London as Units After Heroic Record

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The War Office announces that 42,014 officers and 1,643,025 men have been discharged, or demobilized, between Nov. 11 and noon, Feb. 24. It is intended to keep a volunteer force in being, pending a final decision as to its disposal, which the Army Council states, must await the trend of events.

The second battalion of Grenadier Guards arrived in London yesterday, the first returned troops to be welcomed back from France as a complete unit. They will be followed at short intervals by other battalions of the Guards' division, which left England in August, 1914, during the night, in as much secrecy as was possible. The Grenadiers were received at St. Pancras by General Fielding, general officer commanding the London district, and members of his staff.

## LEMBERG RECEIVES ALLIED COMMISSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The local office of the American bureau of public information has received a dispatch from John F. Bass, press representative with the American mission to Poland, telling of the reception accorded the visitors at Lemberg. The dispatch which is dated Warsaw, Feb. 23, says:

"The special delegation of the inter-allied mission sent to Lemberg, arriving there on Wednesday night, met a most enthusiastic reception although the town was in complete darkness, the electric light plant having shut down for lack of coal."

"The whole population seemed to have turned out with flags and music. A guard of honor was composed of women whose militia alignment as they presented arms was perfect. The delegates were driven to the Potocki Palace where they were entertained as guests of the nation."

## GERMAN STORIES OF TZECHO-SLOVAK RIOTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns, on inquiry, that the Tzecho-Slovak legation here has no news of the communist rising, alleged in German papers to have taken place in Prague. The shortage of supplies in Bohemia. The Christian Science Monitor was informed, is as serious as it well can be, but the legation here is convinced that Tzecho-Slovak patriotism will continue to rise superior to this, as to other trials. The talk of a communist movement, moreover, is manifestly absurd, since no communist element exists in the country. Hence the German report evidently belongs to the same category as the stories of a revolutionary movement in Rumania, which emanated from Vienna and Berlin recently.

*Filene's*  
BOSTON  
A HAT  
is a costume's best publicity



Why? Probably because whether a woman happens to be sitting at dinner in a restaurant, going up in an elevator, or waiting on a crowded corner for the President to pass, it is always her HAT which shows. Perhaps that is why



## SPAIN'S POSITION WITH THE POWERS

Enthusiasm Over Premier's Visit to Paris Said to Have Outstripped Itself, as Spain's Past Could Not Be Overlooked

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—An inevitable disillusionment has come upon the politicians, amateur and professional, of Spain since the Count de Romanones returned from Paris, and there is some prevailing sullenness, a little pessimism, and some apprehension. In reality the case of Spain is clearly much the better for the Premier's brief sojourn in the French capital, when he met and conversed closely not only with President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, and M. Pichon, but with the King of Italy and Italian and other statesmen, presenting the Spanish case to them with a candor and sincerity such as no other Spanish statesman could have done.

In return, it is now generally understood that the representatives of the Powers permitted the Count de Romanones to understand that they took a slight view of Spanish claims to special consideration at the present juncture, and particularly that they felt that Spain could not be left to mismanage her zone in Morocco to the serious disadvantage of other interested parties in the way she had done, and that a new arrangement must be made by which the country might be speedily pacified. M. Clemenceau showed something of the teeth of the "Tiger," and allowed the Spanish Premier to understand that the past could not be overlooked, as some elements in Spain thought perhaps it might be. In matters in general, and those concerning Morocco in particular, it would have to be taken into consideration in the determination of the future.

### Spain's Anticipations

It appears that Spain has possibly been permitted to know the worst, or to have had it hinted to her, and to such as the Count de Romanones that cannot be any matter for surprise. The disillusionment has come in the case of those who were so very jubilant when the Count took the night train to Paris, and seemed to imagine that by the simple expedient of this short trip, Spain automatically became something approaching a first-class power, and who dreamt that night of all manner of concessions, particularly of Gibraltar, with a seat at the great conference in Paris, being made to her by a grateful Europe and America. Enthusiasm in this matter outstripped itself.

The more sober elements of Spanish opinion realize now that the Count's work was thoroughly good and advantageous, if for no other reason than that at least the crust has been taken off the isolation of the country, and she is in touch with the living world as she has not been for many years. A little while after his interview with M. Clemenceau, the Spanish Premier was talking to a countryman, and exclaimed: "Victory! The victory of the Allies might have been the victory of Spain! Sometimes during the war when I heard people say with fear 'We are going to break our diplomatic relations with Germany!' I could not refrain from the reflection, 'We shall have no such good fortune.' We should not deceive ourselves now. The world is going to be modified profoundly. Not for nothing have all the tremendous sacrifices in Europe been made. And now Spain should not be cut off from international politics. This is the only object of my journey."

Spain being what it is, and all its difficulties not having dissolved as the result of the Count's expedition, a period of mild pessimism has superseded. There are strange fears apprehended in many quarters, and they have been voiced in some of the newspapers, like the new and enterprising *La Jornada*. Many of these rumors naturally deal with Morocco, about which there is now much anxiety. A very definite tale, circulating recently, is to the effect that, having regard to the possibility of closer cooperation between France and Spain in the pacification of the whole country, which has been spoken of, the Spanish troops in Morocco will shortly be commanded by General Lyautey.

Another story in free circulation is extraordinary, but is quoted in various newspapers, and in the most serious, who have not the slightest belief in it, the pros and cons are still gravely considered. This story is to the effect that as a beginning to her participation in the general affairs of Europe, Spain is to take part in the suppression of the Bolshevik movement in Russia, and to this end is to send a hundred thousand men there and to place all her navy at the disposal of the enterprise. One finds that such a journal as *El Sol* and its excellently informed and judicious editor Señor Manuel Aznar, while discrediting these statements, argue closely and at length upon them.

Some "Castles in Spain"

As to the idea of General Lyautey, the French Resident-General in Morocco, taking command of the Spanish Army, the general Spanish view seems to be that this would be a most shocking humiliation for Spain. Some sort of cooperation is certainly possible. Spain might be called upon to make it or take some other far less agreeable course. Señor Aznar does not think it is in the least likely that there will be any need for close military cooperation, but argues that, if there should be, the necessity for something of the kind in the region of Wazan for example, where, as he says, Spain has committed the gravest political error, the Spanish troops would still be commanded by Spanish generals

and other officers. For the rest he considers that circumstances make practically inevitable, and mentions curiously that, if General Lyautey does not command Spanish troops, it will not be because he disdains Spanish officers and soldiers, having many times praised them!

As to the still more remarkable suggestion concerning intervention in Russia, the story is that it was President Wilson who directly put the idea to the Count de Romanones. This, of course, is absurd enough, but it has been printed, and evidently some Spaniards believe it. Consequently Señor Aznar argues on this matter also. He asks how President Wilson could solicit Spanish collaboration from the head of its government when the measures to be adopted are still unknown; and again, how could Spain take part in this question, which is fully and entirely a war problem, if it could not show any just title for its intervention? It might be added that a newspaper stated that the reward for this Spanish assistance in the supposed expedition to tame the Bolshevik would be a seat at the Peace Conference. The Count de Romanones has formally denied that there is any truth in the idea.

Following upon the original and customary reticence that was displayed upon most matters connected with the visit to Paris, some interesting details are being gathered in well-informed quarters. Señor Ventosa, a former minister and one of the Catalan leaders, who had gone to Paris to see what help could be obtained for the Catalan cause, a problem with which the Count de Romanones as Premier was grappling from a somewhat opposite direction, was staying at the Hotel Maurice, and it was to this that the Count, in ignorance of the fact, himself repaired. He had hardly passed beyond the doors when he met Señor Ventosa, engaged in lively conversation in the hall with a number of Catalan personages.

President Wilson had a great effect on the Spanish Premier. "He has produced a profound emotion in me," he said. "He is not a man like those who are accustomed to deal in politics. He is a Puritan. His ideas are well-defined, and nothing in the world will make him change them."

The interview which the Count de Romanones had with the King of Italy took place in interesting circumstances. King Victor Emmanuel had had every moment of the time of his stay in Paris scheduled out for him, and there was no possible place, as it seemed, left for the Count. Nevertheless the latter was invited to call at seven in the evening, when he would be received by the King of Italy. So he was. He was shown up into the King's bedroom, where His Majesty was in a state of considerable dishevelment. Thinking his visit must be very inopportune, the Spanish Premier immediately offered his excuses and prepared to leave, but the monarch, hastening forward, laid a detaining hand upon him. "Stay, stay!" he exclaimed; "do please stay! It will not take me long to dress. I can dress very quickly." And so the Count tarried while the King arrayed himself in a uniform for a special occasion.

As to M. Clemenceau, the Count de Romanones was much impressed by his enormous energy. "How splendid he is!" he said. "What energy! To see Clemenceau is to perceive clearly how France has displayed such tremendous will force during the war right up to the final victory." When the Count came back to Madrid he traveled by the night train and arrived here at nine in the morning. Important personages met him, and on stepping on to the platform loud cheers were given for the Count, for Spain, for the King, and he noted, for the allied nations. Colonel Molins stepped forward to inform him that the King expected him to breakfast at the palace. He went at once and remained with Don Alfonso for two hours. Afterward he remarked that "we are now at the most interesting moment of all history, and it is necessary to work hardest." The conversation he had had in Paris, he said, were the bases on which their Spanish work was to be founded.

### BUSINESS DEMANDS OF GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Association of Chambers of Commerce has notified the Prime Minister of its opinion that the terms of peace should provide for the payment by enemy countries of: 1. All expenses incurred as a direct or indirect consequence of the war by the allied governments. 2. Complete compensation for loss of all allied public property or of private property owned by allied subjects wherever situated, including shipping and invested capital, and for all damage to such property arising from the war. 3. Compensation for all personal injuries, including a sum representing the capitalized cost of all pensions paid to disabled men and to widows and orphans. 4. An estimated sum to cover the loss in national power of production caused by the loss or disablement of potential producers, and by the disorganization of the means of production and transport. 5. All enemy debts and obligations on whatever account. 6. Interest on all those charges from the date incurred until the date of final payment.

### CANADIAN POSTAL SAVINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario.—At the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, the balance to the credit of the depositors in the Post Office and government savings banks amounted to \$55,216,988.61, an increase of \$2,687,814.82 as compared with the balance held on March 31, 1916. The deposits during 1917 exceeded the withdrawals by \$1,085,849.88, while \$1,601,937.94 was added in interest accrued, thus making a net increase of \$2,687,814.82 as shown by the public accounts of Canada for that period.

## FUTURE STATUS OF IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Closing of the doors against immigration until it is evident that the United States has assimilated all the immigrants it has accepted, and then opening the doors so gradually that there would always be a margin of safety or a capacity for further assimilation beyond what was being utilized, is advocated in a special report made by the committee on Immigration of the American Defense Society. "Among any people," says the report, "those immigrants who are most readily assimilated may be deemed desirable immigrants. And on the contrary, those who differ most greatly are in that degree undesirable. Using the word in this sense, it cannot be denied that the more recent immigration has been less desirable. It is much harder to assimilate and should be stopped, or at least very greatly diminished, until that which we have, has been properly taken care of."

"It is a somewhat surprising fact that charities generally, although having their natural income cut down by the great war, and having thrown upon them the burden of need due to the absence of many thousands of men in the army, have actually experienced a substantial relief due to the greatly diminished immigration incident to the war."

"There has been complaint in the past because the immigrant did not take to agriculture. It is doubtful whether this is well founded. In fact, it would seem a 'serious blow' to our institutions if the whole agricultural population constituted a lower class made up of the partially assimilated immigrant and his descendants. In other words, if the native American found himself with the alternative of being driven from the soil or competing with a foreign element working long hours and satisfied with a mere existence."

"During the war there was raised the admirable slogan, 'One hundred per cent American.' This slogan might well be adopted in the matter of immigration. In speaking of aliens as being assimilated, it must not be lost sight of that they act upon the general population as the general population acts upon them, and that the effect of assimilating them is also to change in lesser degree the character of those among whom they are assimilated. Also, the deeper characteristics of race which have been fixed for thousands of years cannot be obliterated nor greatly modified in a generation or two, so that while we speak of assimilation, there remains an important difference due to these characteristics which must be felt in the general total population."

"We want from all countries the student and the man of learning, and will, no doubt, be benefited by points in their civilization which we may accept as useful in our own. But among the class of unskilled laborer, we need but few and of those less in proportion as the peoples from which they come differ from us in racial characteristics and in their civilization."

"It would seem, therefore, that in view of the grossly excessive numbers of immigrants already upon our shores, we should close the doors until it is evident that we have assimilated all that we have accepted, and then that the doors should be opened so gradually that there would always be a margin of safety or a capacity for further assimilation beyond what was being utilized."

"Up to date the most practical method of restricting the stream is the educational test, i. e., that the immigrant should be able to read and write in his own language, and the restriction to certain percentages entering in any one year as compared with the arrivals of the same nationality during an earlier period of years, or a percentage of that nationality already in the country."

"It would seem that the percentage system offers the quickest method and that the law should be amended so as greatly to cut down the numbers who may be admitted, having regard to the several nationalities, a larger percentage being permitted to those nationalities more easily assimilated. 'The stern task before the American people now, as has been pointed out by Secretary Lane, is the Americanization of its present inhabitants and their education to American standards of living, and in the duties and privileges of American citizenship. The danger of permitting the entrance of large numbers of immigrants today is that with their lower standards of living and their lack of preparation for citizenship they will tend strongly to increase the class unrest so evident at the present time. This class unrest is very largely due to the presence among us of multitudes of unassimilated immigrants.'"

### IMPROVEMENTS IN LONDON'S DOCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Considerable progress has been made during the past year with various improvement schemes put in hand by the Port of London authority, notwithstanding serious difficulties in connection with the provision of labor and material.

The Albert Dock Extension (South) which will add a new deep-water dock of 65 acres to the existing facilities of the port, has been steadily pushed forward, and the big dry dock which forms an essential feature of the project is substantially completed and the caisson is now in course of erection. As much as possible of the new accommodation will be brought into use at the earliest moment. The new dry dock as well as the two existing dry docks forming part of the Albert Dock system, are being provided, on specially laid tracks, with cranes capable of lifting 25 tons from the center of the dock.

Accommodation for chilled and up

frozen meat has been substantially added to during the year at the Royal Albert Dock. At Tilbury, where the main dock extension has proved very serviceable for the largest ocean steamers coming into the Thames, the river jetty for the use of ships arriving with port cargoes has been practically finished for its full length of 1000 feet, and work is now being concentrated on the railway approach.

Since the outbreak of the war something like 2,250,000 square feet of additional shed and warehouse space has been brought into use on the port authority's system. At the Millwall, Victoria, Royal Albert, and Tilbury docks new railway sidings have recently been laid, and at the East India Dock new dock railways and an entirely new connection with the Great Eastern Railway has been opened.

## MUSIC

### Minneapolis Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Minneapolis music lovers are passing through their first experience with guest conductors, and are enduring it with fortitude not unmixed with interest and pleasure.

Emil Oberholfer has been absent for about three weeks, replenishing his store of musical energy and inspiration at eastern orchestral founts. He will return about March 7.

"My work for 15 years," he writes, "giving out music and not receiving any, made me music hungry. It's the planning, the studying, the reneasuring, the meditating upon programs with the resultant little triumphs of one day followed only by despair the next (having fallen short of the ideal sought) that renders one hungry for music of somebody else's making. It is this continual expenditure of one's physical, mental and emotional forces, this constant 'giving out' without an adequate 'taking in' that brings one sometimes to the brink of musical bankruptcy. I am craving to feed on what hitherto I have doled out."

Mr. Oberholfer's gratification for this musical yearning took the sensible form of a leave of absence during the height of the musical season, while other orchestras were to be heard. His pilgrimage is taking him to Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Detroit, and his return will be marked by the addition, he states, of several new and interesting compositions for the orchestral repertoire.

Two guest conductors have been engaged to direct the orchestra during his absence, bringing to orchestral patrons the enlightening experience of hearing their familiar band for the first time under unfamiliar batons and of appraising the influence of personality upon an orchestra; of discovering, as it were, how rightly a combination of individual musicians may be considered a single instrument for expressing the ideas and conceptions of a conductor.

The first guest conductor was Adolf Weidig of Chicago, well-known in the West as both composer and conductor, who came to Minneapolis on short notice after he had replaced Eric DeLamarter, on equally short notice, at a concert by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Weidig made immediate friends of Minneapolis musicians and music lovers, especially by his really notable reading of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony at a recent Friday evening concert. His nature, training and impulses all contributed to a direct, clear, reverent, balanced and husky vocal interpretation. He showed no tendency either to modernize or emotionalize Beethoven; he let the master speak for himself. Nor did he, in climactic passages, urge the orchestra to fortissimo which call attention to the undeniable need of fuller orchestration, in the heavier voices, especially in the brass choir, than Beethoven had at his disposal in 1804. Nuance, melodic charm, grace of curve and contour and the enchanting wood-wind episodes abounding in the score were beautifully elicited, yet without overexaggerating its lyric qualities, which, under the batons of many conductors, dilute its heroic virility.

Mr. Weidig's farewell to Minneapolis was expressed musically at the last popular concert in the first performance of his new concert overture dedicated to Mr. Oberholfer and the orchestra; a scholarly work of nice proportions, considerable melodic and harmonic charm and most ingeniously and skillfully orchestrated.

At the present writing the orchestra has not been heard under the baton of the second guest conductor, Artur Bodanzky of the Metropolitan Opera, whose leave of absence was secured by Mr. E. L. Carpenter, president of the Minneapolis Orchestra Association. We are not to hear any Beethoven under Mr. Bodanzky's direction, but he is to give us Brahms' second symphony and the first Wagner music we have heard since America entered the world war. At the evening concert, following the Brahms symphony, he will present the prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde" and at the popular concert the overture to "Tannhäuser." Tchaikowsky's fourth symphony is also announced for his popular program.

### WORLD'S NEW SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to Lloyd's Register there were 424 merchant vessels of 1,979,952 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended Dec. 31 last. This is about 233,000 tons more than that which was in hand at the end of September, and about 113,000 tons more than a year ago. Four vessels are between 20,000 and 25,000 tons. Other countries are building 1765 ships of a gross tonnage of 4,942,037, bringing the merchant ships under construction in the world up to 2189 of a tonnage of 6,921,989.

## MAETERLINCK AND HIS MOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

So Maeterlinck has written another play. Not a sequel to "The Betrothal" nor a companion of his "Aglavaine et Sélysette," but a drama made out of recent history. It is less fanciful than Maeterlinck's other works. Nor is that strange. For its author has been near the grim world struggle and realities have filled his heart of late.

We are inclined to think of the great Belgian as a dreamer; a poet, with a touch of the philosopher. But he is not so far from earth as most persons believe. He writes all his works in prose; none the less, his thoughts and style are those of a poet, unlike his rivals—if indeed he has a rival. He has lived aloof from his own kind for many years and it is chiefly as a mass he views humanity. By comparison with other famous authors—even Meredith and Hardy—Maeterlinck seems a hermit. His only comrade is his wife, who, on the stage, is named Georgette Leblanc. There is nothing he detests so much as visits. He loves his solitude, his freedom, and his silence. All these he finds in his two country homes, one in the south, one in the northwest of France. They are wonderful retreats, fit for a king, more especially his Norman country seat. There he can come and go as he wills—dream, brood, think, and write undisturbed. Maeterlinck's wife and his old servants watch his gate, warning off those who might intrude upon his moods. And he is full of moods.

It was Mme. Maeterlinck who said to me one day in his Norman "Abbey" at St. Wandrille, near Caudebec: "He always speaks in very low, faint tones. One hardly hears a sound when we sit down together. My husband talks as little as he can. Often he begins a sentence, stops, and leaves me to finish it."

A strange man, and a strange domestic life. Yet Maeterlinck and his wife get on together. Though temperamentally as poles asunder, they are in sympathy close to each other. It is the woman who at times inspires the man and, to some extent at least, collaborates with him. Certain passages in "Aglavaine et Sélysette," for example, were suggested (like the heroine) by Mme. Maeterlinck. Half Italian and half Norman by descent, she is as vital as, from his works, her husband may seem, to those who have not known him, unreal and visionary.

But those who meet Maurice Maeterlinck find him quite unlike what they had hoped for or expected. It is a shock at first to be confronted, not with a frail and delicate man, but with an athlete. Close to his study hangs a vulgar punching bag; and he delights in taking long bicycle rides. When writing he has always at his feet a favorite bulldog. That dog means more to him, much more, than human friends. It is a comfort and a comrade in his work. You may remember with what eloquence in one of his essays he speaks of a dog in these lines: "He was beautiful, like a beautiful natural monster, who has conformed strictly to the laws of his own species. And, at the least, curious, what a smile of attentive willingness, of incorruptible innocence, of affectionate submission, of unbounded gratitude and absolute self-abandonment, lit up his adorably hideous face."

He is tall and straight, with a clean-shaven face and cold, gray-blue eyes. His poise is perfect. No emotion is evident in him when he speaks. He seems quite detached from life. With his broad shoulders, his firm chin, and his close-cropped hair, he looks more like a man of affairs, even a politician, than a weaver of poetic dreams or an inventor of strange plays like "Pelléas et Mélisande" and "La Mort de Tintagiles." Disappointing, very; perhaps paradoxical.

Much of his days are spent in his study, a wonderful room in one fragment of an abandoned monastery, attached to the ruins of a noble abbey. Near him is a vast cloister, partly of the Fourteenth Century and partly of the Fifteenth, which would be worthy of the most stately of cathedrals. Beyond these stretch romantic woods and hills, divided from the monastery by an Italian garden. Through his grounds, such enchanting grounds, winds a small brook.

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Another shock to some persons must be the discovery that though his phrases are so musical, so charmingly rhythmic, Maeterlinck dislikes music. He is almost "tone-deaf" and despises opera. Rarely has he gone out of his way to hear his wife interpret his own works in lyric form. And, as James Huneker reminded us not long ago, he disliked Debussy, who had bathed "Pelléas" in magic tones; not because he had composed music for his play (Maeterlinck is incapable of judging the score), but because Debussy had preferred Mary Garden to Georgette Leblanc as the interpreter of Mélisande.

As Mme. Maeterlinck could tell, Maurice Maeterlinck is often more than moody. Sometimes he is childishly petulant; he pouts and sulks.

But the strangest of his oddities, of which he has so many, is his indifference to acting. Only once, as he assured the present writer, has he taken the trouble to attend a performance of any play of his own composition. And then he had a special reason for departing from his rule. The play, it may be added, was "L'Oiseau Bleu," which was so popular in England, France, and America as "The Blue Bird." For one who professes such unbelief in the ability of actors to do justice to his conceptions, he has certainly been somewhat persistent in his stage activities. In his early days, however, he wrote plays which he had wished to be acted by marionettes. He still thinks it more important to have his dramas published than to have them produced.

"Le style, c'est l'homme." If one analyzes most of the works of Maeterlinck, one sees that, though so delightful and suggestive, they are seldom deep. His speculations as to mortality mean next to nothing. The wording of his plays and essays is exquisite. His writings evoke vague and mystic images. But the devices he employs to attain his ends are rather limited. Everything that impresses one so weirdly in "L'Intruse," in "Pelléas" and several other plays, may be found in his first drama, "La Princesse Maleine." Maeterlinck repeats himself.

His recent plays have shown a growing tendency to forsake the mystery of his earlier style and to become practical. That he will ever write a "commercial" drama is of course unthinkable. But, with the invention of his "Monna Vanna," "Arlene et Barbe-Bleue" and "Sous Bértrix"—to say nothing of his rather over-rated "L'Oiseau Bleu" and its sequel, "The Betrothal," he has become less and less visionary, more and more real.

In his latest work, called in English "The Burgomaster of Stilemonde," he has come down to earth. The heroic M. Max may have inspired him with the character of his protagonist. The play is a strong, realistic tragedy, made out of an episode in the great war and ending with the execution of the Burgomaster for defending a Belgian who has killed a brutal German. It was well received the other night by a London audience, and is soon to be seen for the first time in the United States.

### INDIA'S COAL SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. H. Kelway-Bamber, former superintendent of rolling stock, East India Railway, speaking at the Society of Arts, said that the coal resources of India were estimated at 79,001,000,000 tons—ten times as great as those of Japan. Europe's coal deposits were estimated at 784,190,000,000 tons. Of the numerous coal fields of proved value in India only 18 were being worked, the reason being found in the remote position of the coal fields from ports and existing centers of industry. Sir Charles H. Armstrong, chairman of the Great India Peninsula Railway, who presided, said that a very large amount of coal could be produced in India if labor were more plentiful. It was largely due to those who had worked the heavy traffic on the Indian railways that the Empire was victorious in Mesopotamia.

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## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 396)

### Peru Not Pro-German

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

With reference to the number of The Christian Science Monitor of Feb. 4, I wish to draw your attention to the inaccuracies which are contained in the article descriptive of the political situation in Peru, both as to the facts stated, and to the criticism relative to the conduct of the government, presided over by Mr. Jose Pardo, in connection with the war.

It is not of much value rectifying errors respecting the interior administration of Peru; but it is of the greatest importance that the conduct of the government and chief executive should not be misrepresented.

The accusation made against Mr. Pardo, to the effect that he favored the German cause, is as untrue as that his wife is of German nationality. On the contrary, the sentiments and the attitude of President Pardo have been very decidedly pro-Ally, and it should be remembered that it was his government which proposed to the Peruvian Congress the severance of relations with Germany, a measure which was approved by 165 votes to 6; it was likewise his government which took possession of the German vessels, interned in Peruvian harbors, and turned them over to the United States Government, under a contract which was decidedly favorable to the allied cause.

You will find enclosed a pamphlet, published by the Pan-American Union, in which an account is given of the attitude assumed by all countries during the great war. The chapter referring to Peru will confirm what is stated above, and it is to be hoped that both the contents of the article in question and the rectification I am sending, will be published by you, so that your readers may obtain an exact knowledge of the policy of my country, where pro-German sentiments do not, nor ever have existed, so that it would be superfluous for any public man to undertake to oppose them.

(Signed) F. TUDELA.

E. E. and M. P. of Peru.

Peruvian Legation, Washington, District of Columbia, Feb. 13, 1919.

(From "Latin America and the War" by John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan-American Union.)

The President of Peru, in his message to the Peruvian Congress on July 28, 1917, indorsed the principles of justice and right set forth in President Wilson's war message.

An important resolution was also passed by the House of Representatives on Sept. 7, 1917, which unanimously resolved: "Its indorsement of the established principles of justice and international ethics, as proclaimed by President Wilson." The Senate, on Sept. 8, 1917, declared that "The international policy of Peru must be inspired in the principle of the solidarity of the nations of the American continent with the United States, in harmony with the ideals of international justice proclaimed by President Wilson and with the declaration made on Sept. 5 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives."

On Oct. 5, 1917, the Peruvian Congress passed a resolution severing diplomatic relations with Germany, by a majority of 105 votes against 8, and Dr. Perl, Minister of Germany at Lima, was handed his passports on the same date.

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CUBANS AWAITING  
GENERAL CROWDER

Conservative Party Members Regard President Menocal's Invitation to American as Step in Efforts for Electoral Reforms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—An announcement by William E. Gonzales, United States Minister to Cuba, that President Menocal has invited Maj.-Gen. Enoch Crowder to come to Cuba from the United States to advise regarding certain changes that should be made in the Cuban electoral law, has aroused more interest in Cuba in a political way than anything else that has developed since the last revolution.

The majority of the Conservative Party consider that the invitation was spontaneous on the part of President Menocal and regard it as a part of his many endeavors to bring about the reform which is so much needed if suffrage in Cuba is to become respected.

The Liberals, on the other hand, declare the announcement of the United States Minister is due entirely to Washington's determination to listen to the Liberal claim that they cannot obtain fair elections unless there is intervention on the part of the government of the United States. They say that the statement that President Menocal invited General Crowder was only to let the present administration down as easily as possible.

## Cuban Press Divided

The Cuban press is divided regarding the invitation and the coming of General Crowder. Every newspaper, however, seems to regard the general as a friend of Cuba and holds that his advice will certainly be very valuable, but some consider it to be humiliating that Cubans are unable to settle these matters among themselves without any interference on the part of an outsider. Friends of the government maintain, on the other hand, that the invitation to General Crowder to come down here and give his advice is identical with the action that was taken in 1907, when General A. C. C. was invited to come down and assist in the monetary reform, and that no exception was taken.

Dr. Alfredo Rivas, president of the Liberal Party and the perennial candidate of his party for President, expresses the views of himself and many of his partisans in the following words:

"I cannot but deplore that it was the American Minister who addressed himself to the people of Cuba to give them the good news, for so it must be called, inasmuch as he declares that it should produce satisfaction. I would have preferred that our own government had given us notice of its intentions through the medium of the State Department. Nevertheless, the American Minister, in recognizing that the news given by him must produce satisfaction, recognizes that the friends of Cuba at home and abroad were not satisfied."

## Purification of Ballot

Minister Gonzales did not say "satisfaction" as he is quoted by Dr. Rivas. What he did say was "gratification," so the question arises whether or not Dr. Rivas intentionally substituted the word for the sake of sarcasm, or if he was really mistaken. He has such a good knowledge of English that it is difficult to imagine him making the mistake.

El Dia, a Conservative Party paper and supporter of the administration, says regarding the coming of General Crowder:

"We have here a decorous formula which surely will put an end to all invidiousness and offer ample guarantees for the purification of the ballot. It does not involve the humiliating intervention begged for by the benches of Zayas and the Shark (Jose Miguel Gomez). In it there is nothing humiliating for Cuba, nothing to bring the blush of shame, but simply the participation in the work of electoral cleansing by the eminent jurist-counsel who shared with Cuban jurists the task of drawing the existing electoral law, the malicious abuse of which has long called for careful study. There is in it no shameful acknowledgment of Cuban incapacity in the fundamental exercise of Cuban sovereignty."

## View of Liberal Press

The view of the Liberal press is expressed by the Heraldo de Cuba, which by the way, is the property of Dr. Orestes Ferrara, who since the beginning of the last revolution has remained in the United States waiting for a change of government in Cuba, abandoning thereby his place as speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives. The Heraldo claims that the invitation to General Crowder is a triumph of the Liberal demand for supervision by the United States of the last elections.

La Lucha, an independent organ which often declares it has no use for either of the two parties in Cuba and longs to see another one formed along new lines, has the following to say about General Crowder:

"We were not in favor of having this electoral reform undertaken by non-Cuban elements, even though they came as eager friends who wished to spare us another political fracas. But since our bright political parties have not the patriotism or the good sense to do by themselves what it is necessary to do to save the Republic, welcome to General Crowder."

"We assure General Menocal that the step he has taken in advising this procedure saves Cuba from discredit and dishonor, and modifying merely the present electoral system, driving the money changers from the temple and the jailbirds from the electoral tables, our political life will be directed into safe channels, and the

work of the revolution, for which he offered his blood in the heroic days of the struggle, will be consolidated forever.

## Work of Revolution

"We have said it a thousand times and we will say it again: With this step taken, all our ills will cease. And we repeat also that, although we dreamed that the reform would come through the initiative of the Cuban legislators, Cuba will receive General Crowder with open arms and we also."

La Discusion, considered the official organ of the Conservative Party, agrees with El Dia that the invitation of General Crowder saves the Cuban Republic from the humiliation that the Liberals would have caused had they obtained their wish to have supervision of the elections by Americans.

A note of discord is sounded by the newspaper El Imparcial, which is also classed as independent in politics. It says:

"This decision of the agents of both governments, which for some time have been concerned about our interior problems, is not a surprise for anyone. For the present we form a part of that small group of Cubans that has no faith in anything of the present moment and is looking to the future to see what happens. Because the same wolves will surround General Crowder as surrounded him after the August revolution, the same good faith of the illustrious official will avail nothing if straightway the tender little white lamb must be delivered over to the hyenas of the Republic."

PANAMA CANAL  
ZONE CONTROL

Executive Order Turns Government Back to Civil Authorities, Ending War Administration

PANAMA, Canal Zone.—An executive order promulgated on Tuesday turns the government of the Canal Zone back to the civil authorities under Governor Harding, ending the wartime administration of the waterway by the military authorities.

Immediately after the promulgation of the order, Admiral Johnston, commander of the naval station of the Panama Canal, removed the band of sailors entering the cities of Panama and Colon, but warned the men against excesses of any kind.

Brig. Gen. Richard H. Blanchford, commander of the United States military forces in the Canal Zone, however, announces that he will not remove his prohibition against soldiers entering the two cities. On Monday night a number of soldiers ran the guard and entered Panama. The provost guard rounded up 20 of the men and returned them to their posts, where they are now awaiting trial by court-martial.

Further efforts by the soldiers to enter the city will be prevented by the strengthening of the guard and a threat by the captain of the guard that he will shoot the first man to cross the line, acting under orders given him by Brigadier-General Blanchford. It was asserted again on Tuesday by General Blanchford that his order barring the soldiers from Colon and Panama is to protect them against liquor and vice.

CONDEMNATION OF  
WOODEN DWELLINGS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A bill prohibiting the erection of wooden dwellings three stories in height, except by the first or second-class construction, anywhere in Boston, was taken under consideration by the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs on Wednesday, upon the report of the City Housing Commission.

The three-story wooden dwelling was condemned as a menace to the City of Boston, and described as being more expensive than structures of the first and second class of construction by witnesses who appeared before the committee.

Figures were produced by Matthew Sullivan, a Boston architect, showing that a second-class building might be erected nearly as cheaply as one of wood by utilizing the corners of the walls for two sides of the chimneys. Attention was also called to buildings of brick, nearly 75 years old, where the partition walls were used as one side of the chimney.

## PROVISION FOR AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Provisions for an executive department of aeronautics, for complete control of aircraft of the army, navy and marine corps, was inserted in the Army Appropriation Bill by the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Wednesday.

## ALABAMA FLAG BILL SIGNED

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Governor Kilby, of Alabama, has approved the bill prohibiting the public or private display of any flag or emblem of any organization opposed to the Constitution and government of the United States.

## FEDERAL INSURANCE MERGER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Centralization of all government insurance organizations under the director of War Risk Insurance Bureau provided in an amendment to the War Risk Insurance Act passed on Wednesday by the Senate.

## AMBASSADOR NOMINATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Hugh Campbell Wallace of Tacoma, Washington, was formally nominated by President Wilson on Wednesday to be United States Ambassador to France, to succeed W. G. Sharp.

COURTS-MARTIAL  
REVIEWS ORDERED

General Crowder Announces That All Harsh Sentences Will Be Reduced—Special Rule for Objectors and I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Within 60 days at the outside, all excessive and harsh sentences imposed by courts-martial convened by United States military commanders during the period of the war, will be investigated and the sentences given for disciplinary purposes reduced, Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder told the Senate committee on Military Affairs on Wednesday. General Crowder, judge advocate-general, was called before the committee to testify in connection with the charges of excessive and cruel punishment alleged by Gen. S. T. Ansell before the same committee.

While taking issue with General Ansell as to the necessity for a reform in the whole system of court-martial procedure, General Crowder admitted that heavy sentences were imposed for disciplinary purposes, but that through the power of the President to reduce these sentences, a board, at the head of which is General Ansell, had been appointed to review the cases and make recommendations. The purpose is to adjust the sentences and materially reduce them as the circumstances may warrant.

This determination on the part of the high army officials, General Crowder testified, was taken before the Senate committee undertook the investigation of court-martial proceedings. Senators, however, are convinced that the indignant attitude of Congress and the country in general helped along the decision of the War Department. The machinery for the adjustment of sentences which shocked members of the committee was set in motion as soon as the committee was signed, General Crowder declared.

## Ansell Plan Questioned

He took issue with General Ansell as to the advisability of looking appellate power in the hands of anyone but the President. Any officer, he said, with the power of review and revision amounting to cancellation of sentences, would have authority to administer the entire disciplinary system of the army, no matter who was President.

A feature of the hearing on Wednesday was the introduction into the record by the chairman of the committee of a general order issued by the chief of staff through the Secretary of War, and embodying directions as to the treatment that should be meted out to conscientious objectors. The order was sent out on Oct. 10, 1918, and concluded with strict injunction that in no circumstances should the contents of the order in question be given or revealed to the newspapers.

This letter was produced during the testimony of Col. E. J. Davis, who preceded General Crowder on the stand. In introducing it, Senator Chamberlain reserved the right for Secretary Baker to insert with it any explanation he might deem necessary. Under the directions issued by the War Department, conscientious objectors, among whom were I. W. W.s, were to be treated with "tact and consideration" and not treated as offenders "against military law." Specially trained instructors were to be provided for them, and a report of this method of procedure made to the War Department. Senators observed that the treatment accorded these men was extremely humane as compared with the terrific penalty imposed on other offenders.

## Authority Is Demanded

"By what authority of law were conscientious objectors honorably discharged and given full pay by the Secretary of War?" asked James W. Wadsworth Jr., Senator from New York. "I know of no authority in law for this specific action; the Secretary of War has power to restore a man to duty and then give an honorable discharge," answered Colonel Davis. "The full pay looked small in the nature of a reward," observed Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey.

Colonel Clark, on service at the War College, and previously connected with the judge advocate's office, advised the committee to delay passing legislation until the country was restored to normal calm and Congress could take an unimpaired view of every aspect of the case.

## Would Safeguard Defendants

He admitted the severity of sentences imposed, and recommended the feature of the Chamberlain bill, which would render it obligatory that some one trained in legal procedure should be present at every trial by court-martial to see that ordinary rules of evidence were observed. The penalty for specific offenses, he said, should be defined. At present the army orders permit a wide margin amounting to discretionary powers.

"What are we going to do with respect to men who are serving heavy sentences amounting to persecution today?" inquired Senator Frelinghuysen. The witness answered that "clemency" would be used. Members of the committee took the position, however, that if sentences were in the first instance excessively heavy, as admitted, what justice demands is not "clemency," but "indictment." In this case "clemency" is ordered and recommended by the same authorities under whose sanction the heavy punishment was imposed. No provision is made for anything like a new trial, even in cases where a grave miscarriage of justice was alleged.

THIRD CANDIDATE  
FOR SPEAKERSHIP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Republican members from Kansas have decided to present the name of Philip P. Campbell of Kansas when the House Republicans meet in conference tonight to nominate a Speaker for the next House.

The election of Mr. Campbell was urged in the interest of party harmony in an appeal issued by the Kansas delegation.

LEAGUE IN FAVOR  
OF NO ALCOHOL

Wayne B. Wheeler, Before the New York State Legislature, Declares That "No Percentage" Bill Is Only Safe Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—Representatives of the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition organizations made it plain on Wednesday, at the hearing before a joint committee of the state Legislature on the bill of the League to Enforce Prohibition, that nothing short of a law excluding all alcohol from beverages would satisfy them. In his speech Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the league, declared that long experience in other states had compelled the conclusion that the only safe method, for both prohibitionists and liquor people, was not to attempt to fix a percentage of alcohol which might be sold for beverage purposes but to allow no percentage at all.

That is what the league's bill now under consideration by the Legislature proposes to do. This declaration was made in relation to the proposal of the wet leaders of the Legislature to pass a percentage measure which would permit beer and light wines.

Mr. Wheeler warned the veto of the serious consequences to the liquor dealers themselves if such a law were enacted. It would tempt the dealers, he said, to sell liquor in violation of the federal law, certain not to permit more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, and the result would be confusion and the landing in jail of thousands of dealers. The assembly chamber, where the hearing was held, was crowded with people on both sides of the question.

Leahuel Ely Quigg, of New York City, representing hotel interests in that city, was the principal speaker against the league bill. He was supported in his contentions by James P. Holland, president of the State Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders. Many of the men on the liquor side were heard bearing the words "We want beer," these buttons having taken the place of those worn several weeks ago bearing the legend, "No beer, No work."

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the state league, replied that Mr. Quigg's objections were aimed at the very provisions of the present law in large measure formulated by the liquor interests themselves to maintain a monopoly under the license system.

The liquor men were reminded that no matter what the State Legislature might do in the way of defining intoxicating liquor, the federal law would prevail, and that as the prohibitionists were very much in earnest about seeing that the law was enforced, it would be the part of wisdom not to attempt to confuse the matter, but pay heed to what the national Congress does on the subject.

The legislative hearing was held at the close of the state convention of the Anti-Saloon League at which preparations were made to assist the authorities in enforcing the prohibition law when it goes into effect next year. The new organization formed some time ago, known as the Citizens League, was formally launched at the convention. Mr. Anderson announced at the convention that the league will oppose the renomination of James W. Wadsworth, United States Senator from New York State, whose successor will be elected next year, because he had always opposed prohibition at Washington.

DRIVE TO START FOR  
OWNERSHIP OF LAND

Chairman of Agricultural Commission of American Bankers Association Urges That Farms Should Be Tilled by Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It was announced at the meeting of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association held here on Wednesday, at which bankers from most of the states in the Union were present, that a nation-wide campaign was to be undertaken for ownership of land, farms to be lived on and tilled by their owners. Joseph Hirsch of Corpus Christi, Texas, the chairman, asserted that as long as 40 per cent of the farms of the country are tilled by tenants, the best development of agriculture cannot be hoped for. He said that bankers should be appointed in every agricultural county in the United States to give this subject attention, and the county unit plan used to make their work effective as it has been done in various war drives.

"When men own the land, they will enrich it," said Mr. Hirsch. "When you sell the farm to the tenant you will make him a better citizen, and when you have supplied education for his children you have gone further toward settling one of the gravest problems of the day."

## Making Farms Pay Better

David F. Houston, United States Secretary of Agriculture, spoke on the subject of making farming a better paying business, and of making country life more attractive. In this connection he referred to the enormous work being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture for good roads, stating that the government of the United States is going to spend in the next three years \$500,000,000 to better the roads of the country.

The federal machinery is in intimate touch with the state highway departments, making rural life attractive, making farming pay, and if you do this," said Mr. Houston, "you need not have any propaganda for 'back to the land,' you cannot prevent people from going back to the land. But we have got to be vigilant. It is difficult to keep up with this nation. Every 15 years we get a new nation in population. Anyone who thinks in terms of today will make many mistakes in his business and in the nation's business. We must think in terms of tomorrow. We must be prepared to provide food and clothing. I believe we can if we set our heads to it."

## Duty of Bankers Indicated

To promote the owning of farms by men with the requisite capacity and experience, he considered a big task. Tenantry, he admitted, had been growing at a disturbing rate, a situation which he considered serious because there cannot be a good community life if the population is constantly changing. The present system he felt to be destructive of agriculture, and he thought that bankers and other business men should assist in working out this problem.

"Because of conditions arising out of the war, agriculture is being retarded like other industries," said Mr. Houston. "People wait and hesitate. If this hesitation continues long, it will defeat itself because prices will rise. As John Sherman once said, 'The way to resume is to resume.'"

Referring to the wheat guarantee, Mr. Houston said that this year's crop may amount to 1,000,000,000 bushels and it is doubtful whether Europe, which is also planting largely, will take our surplus at the guaranteed price. It will probably have to be made up from the Treasury. It would be a grave blunder, he thought, to keep the prices of foodstuffs up and make individuals pay for it.

## Kind of Education Needed

P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, addressed himself to the kind of education that boys and girls in the country districts should have. The farmer, he pointed

out, needs a different kind of education from the city man, because he has such a wide range of interests with so many changing conditions and needs different kinds of adjustments. The rural school should provide good specialized instruction under especially fitted teachers, something that is today, he intimated, woefully lacking almost everywhere.

WOMEN VOTERS AND  
THE NEW REGISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LONDON, England.—The following timely warning to women electors regarding the new register is given in The Common Cause, and a useful reminder of the franchise qualifications is added:

The new register of electors is now in preparation. The qualifying period ended on Jan. 15, and the register will come into force on May 15, that is, one month later than the date specified in the representation of the people act. The local government board have, we understand, impressed on the registration officers the great importance of a personal house to house inquiry for the compilation of a complete list. Last year's register will be used as a basis, and the opportunity will be taken of correcting the mistakes in it. A new form has been prepared for householders to fill in. Every man or woman qualified to vote has a personal responsibility for seeing that his or her name is on the register. They should remember that the last date for claims is March 8, or for absent voters, March 27. We hope that our readers will remember these dates, so that when the register comes into force on May 15 it may include the names of all those who are qualified to vote.

"It may be useful here to repeat once again the qualifications for the franchise for women. Every woman of thirty years of age and over, who has occupied a dwelling house of whatever value, or land or premises of £5 yearly value for the six months ending Jan. 1, in the same county, entitled area or county borough, is entitled to the parliamentary vote. A woman who is entitled to a local government vote as a householder in her own right is also entitled to a parliamentary vote, if she is 30 years of age; but if she wishes to qualify as an occupier of land or premises other than a dwelling house, the value of these must be at least £5 per annum, or if she is under 30 years of age, but over 21, she is not entitled to a parliamentary vote, but is entitled to a local government vote. A married woman, 30 years old, is entitled to the franchise if her husband is the occupier of a dwelling house of any value, or of land or premises of the annual value of £5 and is a local government elector. It is important to note that women who attained the age of 30 between April 15, 1918, and Jan. 15, 1919, now become entitled to vote if they are qualified as occupiers or wives. There will, therefore, be a number of new voters on the present register. We understand that the parliamentary department of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is willing to give advice to women who are in doubt about their qualification, or about how to get on to the register."

The court says: "Nor will it be doubted that all, or at least some, of these prohibitions are violated by an agreement between wholesale bakers whereby they fix the retail price of bread to be sold by them to retailers at 15 cents per loaf and agree that they will not sell bread to any retailer who does not maintain such prices. . . . The record shows that the defendants fixed a wholesale price of 12 cents per loaf. This left to the retailer selling at 15 cents, a profit of three cents, or 25 per cent of his selling price."

## EMERGENCY ACT PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—An emergency act has been passed by the Alabama Senate to permit the Governor to call out the police force of any municipality to put down mob violence. It permits the removal of a police force from its usual jurisdiction. The State is without militia at present.

## "ARKANSAW" IS REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas.—The Arkansas House recently rejected almost unanimously a resolution by John A. Riggs to change the spelling of the name of the State to "Arkansaw" to correspond with the pronunciation.

## POWER BILL AGREED UPON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An agreement was reached by the House and Senate conferees on Wednesday on the long-pending Water-Power Bill.

DECISION UPHELD  
IN BREAD CASE

Finding of Superior Court That Los Angeles Bakeries Violated Law in Price-Fixing Confirmed by the Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—At a time when the price of food is a matter of such public concern, a decision of the Supreme Court of California just rendered in what has become known as the Los Angeles bread case is of particular interest. The defendants, nine wholesale bakeries, together with some of their officers, were indicted by the grand jury of Los Angeles something over a year ago under what is known as the Cartwright Act. This law, passed by the Legislature in 1907, provides that it shall be unlawful for any corporations or individuals to enter into any contract or agreement to keep the price of any article at a given figure or by which the price of any article shall be established so as directly or indirectly to preclude free and unrestricted competition.

It was charged by the district attorney that the defendants through their various officers, held meetings at which an agreement was entered into that they would sell bread to no retailer who would not agree to resell at a price of at least 15 cents for a 24-ounce loaf, and that by reason of this conspiracy the price to the consumer was immediately raised to a uniform level of that figure. The facts were practically undisputed, but the defendants sought to rely upon an amendment to the law added in 1909 by which agreements of associations having for their purpose the marketing of products at a reasonable profit should not be deemed to be unlawful. The defendants were all convicted in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, the corporations being fined \$1000 each and the officers an aggregate amount of \$1200. They thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court, which has affirmed the decision, holding that the law, however it may be interpreted, does not prohibit, subject to the amendment of 1909, any combination or acts by two or more persons for the purpose of increasing the price of any commodity or fixing it at any figure whereby its price to the consumer shall be controlled or definitely fixed.

The court says: "Nor will it be doubted that all, or at least some, of these prohibitions are violated by an agreement between wholesale bakers whereby they fix the retail price of bread to be sold by them to retailers at 15 cents per loaf and agree that they will not sell bread to any retailer who does not maintain such prices. . . . The record shows that the defendants fixed a wholesale price of 12 cents per loaf. This left to the retailer selling at 15 cents, a profit of three cents, or 25 per cent of his selling price."

"The defendants are charged with combining to fix not the price which they as such wholesalers were to receive for their product, but that to be obtained from the ultimate consumer by the retailer to whom they sold. The provision added to the statute authorizes an agreement or combination with the object of conducting its operations at a reasonable profit or market certain products at a reasonable profit. This provision contemplates a profit sought by the persons entering into the combination, not the profit of their consumers or vendees."

## MEXICAN TROOPS GUARD MINES

JUAREZ, Mexico.—Mexican federal troops have been ordered to guard American mining properties in northern Mexico, and 200 troopers have been stationed at Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua, and Madera. This was done, it was said, to prevent Francisco Villa from carrying out a threat to destroy American properties and kill American employees unless \$1,000,000 were paid him by March 1. Additional supplies of ammunition have been sent from the United States to these points, under a special permit.



## Sport Coats, Skirts and Suits

THIRTY inch length sport coat, as illustrated, made of fine wool velour in Chinchilla shade, natural, green or navy. Full lined or half lined.

SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS

SEPARATE skirts in wool plaids; tan and brown, green and taupe, or blue and gray combinations.

THIRTY FIVE DOLLARS

SPORT suits of Canadian Homespun, in rose, copenhagen blue and apple green mixtures. Coats are lined.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Knox Sport Hats and Straw Sailors

SIX DOLLARS TO TWENTY

## KNOX HAT COMPANY

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452 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street

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New York



## NATIONAL ISSUES ALREADY SHAPING

President Wilson Mentioned as a Possible Candidate for a Third Term—Division May Come on League of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When Norman E. Mack, on his way to a meeting of the Democratic National Committee recently, expressed his belief in a third term for President Wilson, many persons who had been so absorbed in international affairs that they had lost sight of domestic politics, awoke to the fact that the next presidential campaign is not far distant. Without attempting to conjecture as to who might be chosen leader of the opposition against Mr. Wilson, should he run again, close observers of politics find interest in watching for straws in the day's news, to learn how the wind is blowing.

They find it curious a fact that most of these straws have something to do with the League of Nations. The plan for world peace through international cooperation so dominates affairs today that some trace of it, in one way and another, is apparent wherever one turns for indications of the trend of public sentiment in domestic affairs.

### League of Nations Plan

The League of Nations plan, they point out, is the rock upon which some prominent Republicans are splitting with such a stalwart Republican as William Howard Taft. Mr. Taft has recently expressed himself quite earnestly about those senators who, so far as the casual observer can see, object to the League of Nations plan chiefly because of the misconception that in the years since General Washington's period the world's thought on such matters has not progressed. And Mr. Taft, despite criticisms of his attitude from within his own party, continues on his way around the country, supporting the Democratic President in the one achievement which his supporters claim will rank higher in world service than all other achievements of his administration.

But opposition to the league, from prominent Republicans, is not confined to Congress. There is James M. Beck, for instance, a former Attorney-General of the United States, whose Lincoln Day speech at the Republican Club was so violently anti-Wilson that one member, considering it unfair and uncalled for, resigned because the club did not repudiate it publicly.

This is the Mr. Beck whose friends, at a recent dinner given by a society of which he and they belong, proclaimed him a presidential candidate. Mr. Beck denied entertaining any such ambition.

### Socialists Are Alert

Meanwhile the Socialists, watching the political games of both Republicans and Democrats, and playing their own, are expressing keen interest in President Wilson's statement in Boston that the peoples who "constitute the nations of the world" are "in the saddle, and they are going to see to it that, if their present governments do not do their will, some other governments shall."

They say they agree with him, that this "secret is out, and the present governments know it." The radical element goes so far as to say that, if the people are in the saddle in some parts of Europe, they are not in the United States, and that this is the secret which cannot longer be kept from the workers of Europe.

The radicals ask for a general amnesty for all political prisoners, readmission of all suppressed publications into the mails, the restoration of the civil rights which they assert have been taken away.

The radicals have already seized upon V. Everit Macy's decision in the New York harbor strike case as ammunition for their cause. They take vigorous exception to Mr. Macy's refusal to award a wage increase to the harbor workers, chiefly because of "the financial effect on New York harbor as compared with other ports." And they are rejoicing in Mr. Harvey's statement that socialism against Americanism will be the next presidential campaign issue.

## NEW YORK STRIKE MAY BE RENEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the Marine Workers Affiliation, which recently called a strike tying up this port, may call another on Thursday, because of dissatisfaction with the decision rendered by V. Everit Macy in the controversy between the boatmen and their employers, is believed probable. Mr. Macy's decision awards an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week to crews on tug boats, other towing vessels and steam lighters with two crews; no crew to work more than a double shift in 24 hours; also time and a half payment for overtime work. It provides for no increase of wages at present, but for an investigating commission. Paul Bonvise, counsel for the employers, said he believed they would agree to accept Mr. Macy's decision at a meeting today.

## PROGRESS OF WORK AGAINST VIVISECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Encouraging progress of the movement against the use of animals for medical experimental purposes was reported at a meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society held in this city. John S. Codman, vice-president of the organization, declared that the society was constantly receiving

## FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE NAVAL BILL

United States Senate Committee Takes Action on \$720,000,000 Appropriation Measure—Three-Year Building Program

## WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The \$720,000,000 Naval Appropriation Bill, with its new three-year building program, was ordered favorably reported on Wednesday by the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate without a dissenting vote. Republican members reserved the right to oppose a provision empowering the President to suspend the program in his discretion.

There was no opposition to the expansion feature, but the provision for suspension was adopted on a strict party vote of 8 to 6. This authority was written into the bill by the House with a view to its use if developments toward disarmament in the Peace Conference made it desirable.

The bill was discussed on Wednesday at a conference by President Wilson, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Claude A. Swanson, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee.

Many changes were made in the House bill by the Senate committee as finally agreed on. The permanent strength of the navy was increased at the request of the Navy Department from 225,000 to 250,000, while that of the marine corps was increased from 17,400 to 26,000. This increase was required, Mr. Swanson explained, in order to expedite the return of troops from France.

Appropriations amounting to \$21,000,000 were added to the bill by an amendment making permanent during the fiscal year the present war pay of enlisted men and members of the marine corps. The committee fixed the pay of naval cadets at \$800 a year, on condition that the pay subsequently be the same as that received by military cadets.

To develop the naval air service, the committee increased the appropriation from \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000. Provision was added appropriating \$2,850,000 for the completion of coast guard vessels already under construction.

Items for additional naval yard construction facilities were fixed as follows: \$1,000,000 for Boston; \$250,000 for New York; \$230,000 for Philadelphia; \$250,000 for Washington, and \$800,000 for Norfolk.

## SHIPS FOR MERCHANT MARINE APPRENTICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Of the six wooden ships assigned to the United States Shipping Board recruiting service, two, the Albatross and the Sturgeon Bay, have arrived in this city to be outfitted for the accommodation of merchant marine apprentices. The Albatross, 282 feet in length, will carry about 300 men, besides its crew. With the installation of new coal bunkers, the Albatross will be able to make 12-day runs without coaling. After the placing of coal bunkers in the Sturgeon Bay, she will be able to make a 20-day run without coaling. The Sturgeon Bay will carry approximately 200 men, is 245 feet long, and is designed to carry about 2800 deadweight tons. The Shipping Board proposes to place these cargo carriers in actual merchant service, and to give apprentices an opportunity to study problems of cargo handling and stowage.

NEW REGULATION FOR SOLDIERS' MAIL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

General Pershing sent to the War Department on Wednesday a more detailed explanation showing the method of handling mail for the American expeditionary force, calculated, he said, to guarantee delivery of letters and packages addressed to every soldier. No piece of mail is considered dead, he reported, until at least one separate search through the central records locator cards has failed to furnish an address.

Mail which did not reach the men at outlying post offices, General Pershing explained, was sent to the central office, equipped to handle 150,000 pieces daily. The proposal of the department that commanding officers obtain the names of their men who failed to receive mail, will be adopted, in the hope of improving the service.

## CONSUMERS LEAGUE ASKS TO SEE NAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Consumers League, of which Newton D. Baker is chairman, and G. Herman Kinnicutt, of New York City, treasurer, but most of whose members are women, has asked the chairman of the Republican House Conference to let it scrutinize the names of the men who are to be appointed to the Interstate Commerce Committee. The letter in part is as follows: "The testimony already submitted to both congressional committees indicates that the power of the packers is organized and that in times past this power has been applied in efforts to influence legislation. The league, therefore, avails itself of this opportunity respectfully to ask to see the lists of names of possible new members of the House Interstate Commerce Committee."

## INDIANA SHOWS DRY BENEFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WESTERVILLE, Ohio—Indiana, on April 3, will celebrate its first year under state-wide prohibition. Some things that have resulted from prohibition are put out by the dries in support of their contention that prohibition pays. One of the results has been the reduction of crime. The workhouse at Indianapolis was closed last June. It has not been reopened. On June 30, last, 36 county jails in the State had no prisoners, and on Sept. 30, 34 county jails were empty. On the latter date 35 additional jails had fewer than five occupants each. So far as figures since that time are available they show a condition at least equally good, if not actually improved.

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## FUTURE POLICY OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The great light of the world war has brought into view one fact of stupendous educational significance that cannot fail to have a determining influence upon the future policy of the schools of the United States, declared Prof. Emerson Venable, of the Walnut Hills High School of Cincinnati, Ohio, at a meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English here on Wednesday, and that is that the United States, in all the essentials of its national life, is at one with Great Britain. The common language of Great Britain and the United States, he continued, must be given a preeminent place in the schools.

We teachers of English have come to realize as never before, said Mr. Venable, that the history of English literature from Chaucer to Burns is but the history of the triumphant march of democracy. The liberation of Cuba by the United States, Mr. Venable saw as the completion of the defeat of Spanish autocracy begun with the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT'S INCREASED COST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Increased expenditures of the Navy Department due to the war amounted to \$1,591,970,884, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, informed the Senate on Wednesday in response to a resolution. For the fiscal year 1919 the cost of the navy was estimated at \$2,313,474,411. Of the money spent between April 1, 1917, and June 30, last, the Secretary pointed out that \$779,278,164 represented expenditures for the purchase and construction of ships and for improving naval stations.

## GOVERNOR SIGNS DRY RESOLUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Gov. Will P. Hobby of Texas has signed the joint resolution submitting the state-wide prohibition amendment to be voted upon on May 24. The amendment as submitted is that prepared by the Texas Anti-Saloon League, and prohibits the manufacture, barter, or sale of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors capable of producing intoxication, except for medicinal, mechanical, experimental, or sacramental purposes.

## SOUTH DAKOTA AIMS TO TIGHTEN DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—When South Dakota passed its bone dry prohibition law two years ago the legislators thought they had the strongest law along that line of any state in the Union. But in actual practice it has not been found wholly effective. The new amendments which have passed the Lower House will but five dissenting votes prohibit retail druggists from handling any intoxicating

liquors except pure grain alcohol for medicinal and experimental purposes to be sold on prescription only. Churches, to get sacramental wine, must first secure a permit from the state sheriff, and after securing this can purchase eight gallons a year from wholesale druggists, only. No retailer is allowed to carry wine. The bill recognizes the airship as a method of transportation, and provides that any vehicle used by a runner from another state is subject to seizure and upon conviction of the carrier the vehicle is confiscated by the State and sold to pay the cost of prosecution, the only escape being proof that the vehicle was stolen property.

## PLAN TO LICENSE CIVIL ENGINEERS

Legislation Proposed in Some Western States Aims at Regulation of Land Surveying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A bill providing that after one year from date of the passage of the act, unless otherwise permitted, no person shall practice professional engineering or land surveying, except he be a registered professional engineer or a registered land surveyor, has been introduced, in the legislatures of some of the Western and Middle Western states.

A candidate is admitted to examination only after he has convinced the Board of Engineering Examiners that he is more than 25 years of age; that he is of good character; and that he has been engaged in the practice of professional engineering or land surveying for at least six years, and within that period has had charge of this work, as principal or assistant, for at least one year. In reference to the last, the exception is made that he may be a graduate from an engineering school of recognized standing and has been engaged in the practice of professional engineering or land surveying for at least two years, and within that period has had charge of engineering work, as principal or assistant, for at least one year, and that he is qualified in the knowledge and practical application of physics, strength of materials and mathematics, including trigonometry.

Examinations for registration shall be held at regular or special meetings of the board, and at such times and at such places each year as the board shall determine.

## COURT'S DECISION MAY EMPTY CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—Au Sable, once the prosperous center of Michigan's lumber industry and still listed on the official records of the State as a city, although it is now only a fishing village of 400 population, promises to be emptied of its inhabitants by the end of the year. The reason is a judgment rendered to holders of certain old bonds which, the Michigan Tax Commission found, make the rate of taxation on property there \$4100 for each \$1000 of assessed valuation.

Anyone who desired to stay in the city would be required to pay taxes of \$4.17 on every \$1 worth of ground that he owns. Rather than do this, the inhabitants have announced their intention of moving out.

The Isco County Circuit Court found that the old bonds were a valid obligation of the city and ordered that the amount with accrued interest, \$51,534, be spread upon the tax roll for this year. The assessed valuation of all property in the city is only \$12,345.

## CLEVELAND BUILDING ZONE PLAN MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The city planning committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has prepared a bill, which will provide for a complete zoning system for building operations in this city.

The building zone plan is designed to regulate the height and bulk of buildings, the area and dimensions of yards, courts, and other open spaces in connection with buildings, and the location of trades, of industries, and other uses of property. Such a plan, it is pointed out, may divide the city into districts of such shape, character, number and area, as the council may deem best suited to accomplish any or all of the above objects. The bill provides that such building zone plan ordinance shall not, however, be adopted by the council, until a general building zone plan shall have been prepared by the city planning commission, and submitted to the council.

## PUBLIC MARKETS OF LOS ANGELES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The agitation over the public markets of Los Angeles has been renewed, and with the high cost of food at the present time the situation has taken on a deeper interest. There have been periodic attempts made before the City Council to abolish the public markets. These attacks have had the effect of creating a distrust of the market system among both producers and consumers, and the result has been that where there were seven markets operating in the first year of their establishment, there are only three now open. Nevertheless, it is claimed that the markets have demonstrated their usefulness. In the immediate zone surrounding each of the markets in operation, prices are appreciably less than in other portions of the city, and the quality of the products is higher.

## SCHOOLS ARE ASKED TO TEACH THRIFT

Secretary of Treasury of the United States Commends the Work Already Done, and Urges Continuance by Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The school authorities of the United States were urged to join in the government campaign to make thrift a happy national habit, in a telegram sent on Wednesday by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, to the National Education Association in convention at Chicago. Secretary Glass asked that the teaching of thrift be made a part of the school curriculum during 1919. The telegram read as follows:

"To the members of the National Education Association assembled at Chicago: I wish to extend the sincere appreciation of the Treasury Department for the assistance rendered by the members of the teaching profession in the Liberty Loan and war savings campaigns during the past year. Besides being of immediate value, in meeting the financial needs of the government, these campaigns have been of permanent value to the country in encouraging habits of wise spending, intelligent saving, and investment. These habits of saving and patriotism, encouraged and stimulated by the necessities of the war, will have a great permanent value to the country if applied to its development in time of peace."

"The teachers of the country, by their daily contact with the children who are to be its future citizens, can do much to influence them in teaching good citizenship and thrift. It is therefore my earnest request, in behalf of the Treasury Department, that the school authorities throughout the country incorporate the teaching of thrift in the school curriculum for 1919."

## INCOME TAX FOR CORPORATIONS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A change in the tax laws of Massachusetts to provide for an income tax on corporations, in place of the present corporate franchise tax, was favored by the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting in this city on Wednesday. Hope was expressed, however, that if any such change was made it should be with a view of not repelling investment in state enterprises, nor of driving industries from Massachusetts.

The chamber also favored legislation providing for deductions in the computation of corporate franchise taxes of the value of all tangible property situated outside the State, while it opposed any effort to secure a distribution to the cities and towns of any part of the legacy or succession taxes. The proposed law temporarily ex-

## PACKER-CONTROL BILL IS REPORTED

Kendrick Measure, Providing for Licensing, the Regulation of Cars, and Sale of Stockyards, Up to Senate for Passage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While it is regarded as unlikely that anything definite will come of the hearings regarding the meat-packing industry, which continued for weeks before both Senate and House of Representatives committees at this session of Congress, the Kendrick Bill has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture. This bill, which was introduced on Jan. 24, was opposed by the packers' interests, although not so violently as was the Sims Bill, which formed the basis for the House Interstate Commerce Committee hearings, and which embodied substantially the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission.

The Kendrick bill, as reported, has now been amended. It provides for regulation of refrigerator cars by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the licensing of packers' facilities, and the divorcing of stockyards from packer control. The packers are given two years, which, under certain conditions, may be extended a like period, to dispose of their stockyard interests. The packer's retain control of refrigerator cars, but cars must be furnished to others in accordance with regulations issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Licensing of the packers' facilities is placed under the Department of Agriculture.

W. B. Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, said that he had not had time to study the bill thoroughly, but he regarded it as being far less likely to correct the evils of the packing business than the Sims bill. From a superficial examination, he said he noticed indications that the bill had been loosely drawn, offering many loopholes for the packers. For instance, such terms as "unjustly," "discriminatory," or "an unreasonable price," or "if circumstances warrant," were vague enough to make trouble. In one section, he pointed out that the Secretary of Agriculture is to act in the matter of suspending a license only if the licensee has already been convicted of a misdemeanor. That Mr. Colver thought, was a very peculiar condition of proceeding in the matter of determining whether or not a packer should continue to hold his license.

## LOWER HOUSE PASSES LIBERTY LOAN BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Victory Liberty Loan Bill was passed by the United States House of Representatives on Wednesday with three dissenting votes after a Republican attack had failed to eliminate a provision continuing the War Finance Corporation with authority to make loans to finance export trade.

The bill now goes to the Senate. It authorizes the issue of short-term notes, maturing in one to five years, with the Treasury having the authority to fix the interest rates. It also directs the Treasury to create a sinking fund for the retirement of war bonds and authorizes extension of further government loans to foreign countries to promote the sale of equipment and supplies owned by the United States abroad.

## BUENOS AIRES STRIKERS' OFFER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Advices to the State Department on Wednesday from Buenos Aires said that registration of workmen in the port, as required by the government's decree of Feb. 22, began on Monday and that the union of the port workmen had agreed to abide by the decree and call off the strike that has tied up the port providing all laborers got full pay for the term of the lockout.

## UNITED STATES ARMY REDUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Thirty-nine per cent of the army officers on duty on Nov. 11 last, and 23 per cent of the enlisted personnel had been discharged by Feb. 19, the War Department announced on Wednesday, on the basis of complete returns to the general staff. The total strength of officers and men on Nov. 11 was 3,670,888, while discharges to Feb. 19 numbered 1,238,428.



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## GREAT CHAMPION OF NATIONS' LEAGUE

General Smuts Argues for Inner Transformation of International Conditions and Institutions in a Recent Pamphlet

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As general, jurist, statesman—and, he is observed, no more theoretical exponent of the modern conditions of war, jurisprudence and politics—the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts occupies a position of special importance for the discussion of such a subject as the League of Nations, with its powers, constitution and sanctions. In former years he had to face desperate hazards often enough, and in these times he has known and estimated the terrible conditions of modern warfare not only in German East Africa, but also at the very center of the British Empire. When, therefore, General Smuts says in the pamphlet now published by Hodder and Stoughton, that "vast social and industrial changes are coming, perhaps upheavals which may, in their magnitude and effects, be comparable to war itself," he attaches a much fuller significance than would most writers to these particular words.

### Social Legislation Inadequate

Too much, he thinks, is expected from the new machinery of international arbitration and conciliation which emerges as the chief proposal for preventing future wars; hence he argues all through this essay for an inner transformation of international conditions and institutions. "War is a symptom of deep-seated evils; it is a disease or growth out of social and political conditions." That is well said, but if the case is to be pressed home in this direction, then the word social must be extended to the consideration of individuals as individuals. It is through the false conditions that each one makes for himself and his neighbors by his way of thinking and acting that the pollen of war is ultimately distributed, and more social legislation can do but little to check this widespread infection.

Even if such a line of thought be not pursued to its logical conclusion of suppressed or open civil war, yet the processes of education must be considered as of paramount importance among social conditions in determining the national tendencies to militarism or the reverse. To take the case of Germany, the schools of Prussia have for many years been utilized for the specific purpose of steeping the people in notions of conquest and world-wide domination. By means of education and the press, there was accomplished a wholesale moral perversion of Germans, which authorized might as the state ideal, and supplied a fictitious justification for all the developed barbarities of the past few years. Whatever the form of government that Germany may now adopt, there will have to be a re-education of the people in an opposite sense, with a corresponding destruction of those overweening ideas of Germans as the Herren Völker or super-race, and with a destruction also of their callousness toward the sufferings of all nations that seemed to present an obstacle to the fulfillment of such ideas. That this transformation to a saner sense of things can only be the work of time is shown by the general attitude and speech of the German, especially the Prussian, community since the signing of the armistice.

### Germany No Fit Member

When, therefore, General Smuts says that among the great powers to be permanent members of the league (the British Empire, France, Italy, the United States of America and Japan) there should also be included Germany "as soon as she has a stable democratic government," he is making scant allowance for this individual regeneration of heart. It is impossible yet to say how soon the German people will turn over a new leaf, but until they do so, neither the stability, nor the merely formal democratic perfection of their administrative machinery, will make them fit members of any such league.

And just as the writer is inclined to underestimate the period of probation in the case of Germany before she enters the League of Nations, so, and for the same reason, he tends to overestimate the place that that league can fill in the human economy. "A steady, controlling, regulating influence," he says, "will be required to give stability to progress, and to remove that wasteful friction which has impeded so much social force in the past, and in this war more than ever before. These great functions could only be adequately fulfilled by the League of Nations. Responding to such vital needs and coming at such a unique opportunity in history, it may well be destined to mark a new era in the government of man, and become to the peoples the guarantee of peace, to the workers of all races the great international, and to all the embodiment and living expression of the moral and spiritual unity of the human race."

According to General Smuts, the Peace Conference should regard itself as the first or preliminary meeting of the league, intended to work out its organization, function, and program. That the league should ultimately take shape as the continuation of conferences at Versailles, whether they are called peace conferences or not, seems sound enough, but that it should emerge fully implemented from a specific first peace conference is a more disputable proposition. It is all to the good that the Allies and America should come as speedily as possible to a complete understanding in regard to their aims and intentions for the freedom of the nations, work the more basic everything else is left for some time to come, the more likely is a definite League of Nations finally to take

shape in a form suited to the needs of all the peoples concerned. At any rate this point of view will make its appeal to much that is sober in public opinion. It is not, however, altogether the view of General Smuts, as may be seen from his first two recommendations:

### Functions of League

(1) That in the vast multiplicity of territorial, economic and other problems with which the conference will find itself confronted it should look upon the setting up of a League of Nations as its primary and basic task, and as supplying the necessary organ by means of which most of those problems can find their only stable solution. Indeed, the conference should regard itself as the first or preliminary meeting of the league, intended to work out its organization, function, and program.

(2) That, so far as at any rate as the peoples and territories formerly belonging to Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey are concerned, the League of Nations should be considered as the reversionary in the most general sense and as clothed with the right of ultimate disposal in accordance with certain fundamental principles. Reversion to the League of Nations should be substituted for any policy of national annexation.

To be quite fair to the writer, there should be stated his chief reason, or what appears to be his chief reason, for desiring such an early establishment of the league. He says that the peoples left behind by the decomposition of Russia, Austria, and Turkey are mostly untrained politically; many of them are either incapable of or deficient in power of self-government; they are mostly destitute and will require much nursing toward economic and political independence. If there is going to be a scramble among the victors for this loot, the future of Europe must indeed be despaired of. General Smuts' anxiety is manifest, and is not wholly without justification. But is his remedy the right remedy? What has to be judged is whether such a scramble is more likely to ensue from the possibly continued conference of powers that have been, upon the whole, and in a broad way, standing against the ideas of loot, or from a league to which is too early admitted the principal and convinced exponent of the surreptitious arts of the highwayman.

It has been found all the more necessary to examine the writer's fundamental position, because, if what he treats almost as axiomatic be once admitted for the sake of argument, the forensic accomplishments, the drafting abilities, and the wide range of experience of the general, to which tribute has already been paid, enable him to proceed logically, and detail by detail, to place on paper the outline of an apparently firm structure for the League of Nations. "The greatest opportunity in history," he declares, "would be met by the greatest step forward in the government of man. On the debris of the old dead world would be built at once the enduring temple of future world-government." Brave words indeed! But it is not thus that the thing can be done.

### Constitution of League

These words of caution having been spoken, it is possible to speak with unreserved admiration of many parts of this document. As General Smuts says, the problem is gigantic and entirely novel, so that too much store must not be set on past precedents. In the case of the British Empire, the new constitutional system grew empirically and organically out of the practical necessities of the colonial situation. So, he thinks, it will have to be in the case of the League of Nations. He warns his readers against cut-and-dried schemes meant as a complete, definitive and final solution of the problem. Great works are not made, but grow. The constitution of the league should be that of a permanent conference between the governments of the constituent states for the purpose of joint international action in certain defined respects, and should not degenerate from the independence of those states. It should consist of a general conference, a council, and courts of arbitration and conciliation. As regards the connection between the league and a "world peace," General Smuts considers conscription as the tap root of militarism. Every effort should be made at the Peace Conference to have its abolition adopted in the peace treaty. Any general limitation of armaments is, he thinks, impracticable, but the council of the league should determine what direct military equipment and armament they considered to be fair and reasonable for each state. Moreover, all factories for the manufacture of direct weapons of war should be nationalized, and their production should be subject to the inspection of the officers of the council. Members of the league should bind themselves jointly and severally not to go to war with one another without previously submitting the matter in dispute and obtaining an award or report by the council. Any member that did not submit to the delay involved, but attacked the other party should become ipso facto at war with all the other members of the league, great and small alike, who would sever relations of trade and finance with the law-breaker, and prohibit all intercourse with its subjects.

General Smuts deals in a most interesting way with the delegation by the league of its authority in respect of peoples or territories requiring a measure of administrative assistance. He admits that joint international control in such cases has been found wanting wherever it has been tried. Consequently he would make it lawful for the league to appoint some one state as its agent or mandatory, but with the reservation that, wherever possible, the mandatory so appointed should be nominated or approved by the autonomous people or territory. If the mandatory state grossly abused its position, the league should hear any appeal for redress, and if the charge was proved, be able to appoint another state as agent for that par-

ticular people or territory. "No pegging-out of claims," he writes, "should be allowed under the guise of the mandate."

The whole pamphlet, with its 21 recommendations and interspersed discussion, is so closely knit together that it is difficult to deal quite justly with the argument in so short an article. Enough, however, has probably been said to show that the proposals are not all of equal merit, and that the pitfalls which beset a League of Nations' such as is here proposed, make it necessary to walk warily in approaching the subject.

## HOW VICTORY WILL BE CONSECRATED

French Suggest Triumphant Road or Arch to Celebrate Defense of Paris in the War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Opinions vary widely as to the measures which should be taken to consecrate the glorious victory of the French poilus. How can Paris fitly commemorate those soldiers who so valiantly defended the city by forming, during many long months, a living barrier against the constantly renewed assaults of the enemy? Some are in favor of creating a fine work of art or of building a triumphal road which would remind coming generations of the heroes of the great war. Others speak of a monument to victory, whilst it is said that the Municipal Council of Paris is strongly in favor of building a new Arch of Triumph at the Circus of the Defense at Neuilly. There are also many rumors that the authorities are seriously considering, the advisability, from an artistic as well as from a practical point of view, of placing a monument dedicated to the Marne at the Rond Point of the Champs Elysees. However, it is to be hoped that this plan will be abandoned, as its realization would greatly impair the unique perspective afforded by the splendid simplicity of the Champs Elysees.

### Sculptors Busy

Another plan which is approved by several leading sculptors of Paris is the erection of a series of three statues on either side of the famous Horses of Marly, which flank the entrance of the great avenue. These statues would be rather in the style of those decorating the Place de la Concorde, and would commemorate the long martyrdom of those cities of France which have suffered most through the war.

It is to be presumed that every French sculptor has already worked out several plans of monuments to the glory of the French poilus, and it is feared that the statue mania of former years, which replaced so many unique and delightful relics of old Paris with the more or less successful stone images of illustrious and occasionally unknown contemporaries in frock coats and top hats—will again seriously threaten Paris.

Some artists and architects deem that the Avenue du Bois should be renamed the Avenue of Victory, and that the commemorative monument should be placed at the Place Dauphine, forming a sort of monumental gateway, whilst the fortifications should be suppressed. Nevertheless, the necessities of modern life must be taken into consideration in all plans and projects of this kind, and this is why certain architects are irretrievably opposed to all ideas of erecting new arches of triumph which, in order to realize their full artistic significance, necessitate very large "emplacements." These objections to Roman arches, however, are very much in favor of erecting on the site of the Trocadero a great monumental ensemble, which, descending to the very banks of the Seine, would form the apotheosis of the French Army.

### A Pantheon of Victory

But the idea which seems to rally most adherents is that of creating a memorial of the great war, which would be to some extent the pantheon of the victors. The supporters of this fine idea, and especially M. Pascal Fortuny, the eminent art critic, consider that there should be a large hall in which all the flags would be assembled, and also a museum to honor the Allies in France. The walls would be decorated with large bronze plaques, on which the names of various heroes would be inscribed. A spacious courtyard would contain the statues of the greatest men of the war. And in order that this memorial should be complete, they insist, also, on the erection of a chapel, as well as a tribune from which great orators could give to their hearers lessons in duty and civicism in the very temple erected to the followers of the great duty. In short, as will be seen, his idea is to consecrate to the glory of the immortal heroes of the great war, an edifice complete from every point of view and in which the "civic, patriotic, and religious sentiments of the country would be given expression."

M. Pascal Fortuny also believes that, so far as triumphal archways are concerned, that of Napoleon suffices. None, he maintains, could equal it in beauty, whereas a memorial of the war would answer far better the true purpose of national gratitude which desires expression in a palpable and durable form.

Whilst these different plans are being defended and refuted by turn, the Minister of Public Instruction has instituted a commission consisting of parliamentarians, artists, sculptors, architects, high officials, and art critics and intrusted with the task of organizing the art manifestations by which Paris intends to celebrate the victory of the Allies. At the moment of writing, the results of the deliberations of his commission are not known, but it is clear that in 1919 the City of Light will witness a day equal, if not superior, to the most glorious in its history.

## CANADIAN MISSION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Object Is to Rebuild Export and Import Trade With United Kingdom and Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A Canadian mission has been organized in London for the purpose of reestablishing the export and import trade of Canada with the United Kingdom and other countries in Europe. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd Harris, the mission is proceeding to put into operation for the reconstruction of industry in the period following hostilities, and the experience it has gained during the war. Its work has been outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Harris at a time when the continuance of trade restrictions by the British Government is being made the subject of protests both by American and British traders, and simultaneously too with protests by British consumers against alleged slowness in imposing even more regulations on overseas imports.

In answer to inquiries as to how these restrictions affected the objects of this mission, Mr. Harris replied that they naturally stood in the way of Canadians who desired to go ahead rapidly now that hostilities had ceased, but that Canadians recognized the difficulties the British Government had to contend with during the reconstruction period and were quite willing to wait.

### Restrictions Necessary

He was of opinion that it would be several months before they arrived at that point where trade restrictions would have disappeared. In the meantime there were two sides to every question and the case for the government in the matter included two telling points. In the first place, as the result of the sudden cessation of hostilities, the government had tremendous stocks of all kinds on hand, which had been purchased at a very high figure. To dump these on the market and to open up the country to unlimited supplies from outside would involve a great loss. As an indication of what had taken place in Great Britain, he mentioned that even in Canada a great many packing houses had been obliged to close down owing to inability to get rid of their present stocks to those countries that had been previously taking them. Great Britain herself had a huge surplus when the armistice was signed, for it was natural that in time of war a nation should have a good reserve in hand, but apart from the question of flooding the markets by a simultaneous sale of surplus goods and the raising of the embargo on their importation, there was also the question of the exchanges. It was the duty of a government to protect the exchanges and while British industry was in the transition stage from war to peace, and its factories and mills were not yet producing large quantities of goods for export, it would not be wise to let a large amount of imported goods into the country. As to the wisdom of making these restrictions permanent in the case of certain countries, Mr. Harris was not prepared to speak. As an example of the successful economic barrier he pointed to Canada, which, he said, evidently had not been convinced by the war that a preferential tariff in favor of the home country had been a mistake or she would be at any rate talking of altering the system. Further than that he did not care to go.

Returning to the origin of the mission of which he is the head, Mr. Harris told how most of the industries in Canada had been diverted to war work for the benefit of the Allies. Ordinary trade, he said, had gone to the wall, but the experience gained in the conduct of the war mission to Washington, had convinced Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, that a mission of a similar character would prove effective in reconstructing business relations between England and Canada. To the neglect of his own large interests in the latter country and in the United States Mr. Harris consented to devote himself to the service of Canada.

### Tightening the Bonds

Before the war, in his opinion, the bonds between the two countries and between Canada and the rest of the Empire, had been of the loosest possible description; in any case they were largely bonds of sentiment; he wished therefore to be instrumental in bringing them closer together in bonds that were more tangible—those of commercial relations on a basis of mutual satisfaction.

To aid him in his task Mr. Harris aims at gathering round him a staff of experienced specialists who have learnt the privilege of self-sacrifice for the good of the community, and although Canadians in general are desirous of getting back to their businesses as soon as possible, he is confident of his ability to collect a good staff for the work which he considers as important as, and the correlative of, his work in Washington during the period of open hostilities. In those days the members of the mission numbered five while the staff amounted to 50. At present in London this number is not so large, having only been in operation a bare two months. Mr. Noxon has joined it as a member while Mr. Younge acts as its secretary.

From a cursory examination of the modus operandi at British Columbia House, it might be understood that the mission is a mere glorified commercial traveler. That is not so, although it acts as a clearing house or an intermediary between firms in Canada and in Great Britain or on the Continent. As a matter of fact the only occasion when the mission consents to act the part of a negotiator is when a government is one of the

parties. In all other cases information is what the mission deals in and it becomes a channel of introduction between the parties. Firms in the same line of business in Canada are encouraged to cooperate in sending over a representative to the mission, and British traders desiring an outlet for their products are referred to them.

## BRITISH WARSHIPS VISIT SPANISH PORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUELVA, Spain.—The ships were due to arrive at 10 a. m. and at 9 we heard that they were already in sight and coming up the estuary," writes a correspondent in an interesting account of the visit recently paid to Huelva by some British warships, an event which was foreshadowed in a recent cable to The Christian Science Monitor. "It was a sight to see. The morning was perfect, bright blue sky, warm sun and not a ripple in the water. There they were coming up the river at full speed, line ahead formation, in perfect order, crews mustered on deck and standing at attention from stem to stern—a sight to thrill a Britisher and to impress a Spaniard with what British naval discipline and efficiency mean. First came four of the celebrated hunter patrols—small, lean craft which hunt the submarines. Then came our old friend (T.B. No. 93) accompanied by three more of his brethren, and that was all we expected when, far astern, there suddenly loomed up through the thin mist two much more imposing objects—first a destroyer and then—good old admiral at Gib—H. M. Cruiser Adventure. As she steamed majestically past the German interned steamers, with her crew of 250 odd lined up at attention along her deck, she fired the salute. We all felt bucked up, being Britishers. They maneuvered to their moorings with perfect ease and dropped anchor.

"As peace has not yet been declared, war conditions still prevail, and so their visit had to be limited to the regulation 24 hours in a neutral port. "A good deal of amusement was caused by the town band which was cruising around the flagship in a big boat playing variations of 'God Save the King' and 'Rule Britannia.' The officers begged me to try and stop them as they were continually having to stand at the salute when 'God Save the King' was turned on.

"The captain was busy receiving the return calls of the Spanish officials. These came aboard all plastered with gold lace and full of dignity and importance; they have to be received with a guard of honor to present arms, and a salute is fired as they leave. "At 7 p. m. a party of 150 sailors was landed and marched through the town behind a boy and girl scout band from Gib, and taken to the Seamen's Institute for a concert. . . . The show was a great success both financially for the Red Cross, and by way of enjoyment for our sailor guests. . . . "It was the first visit of a British squadron to a neutral port since the cessation of hostilities, and Huelva felt very bucked up that the honor should descend on them, but between you and me, our Red Cross fête had more to do with it than anything else, and our beseeching telegrams to Gib, at the last moment, were certainly responsible for the appearance of the Adventure and the Lyra."

## STATE CONTROL IN BRITAIN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. H. M. Hyndman was among the speakers, at a labor conference at the Ministry of Food, in support of a resolution submitted by the Woolwich Trades Council, expressing the opinion that until the whole of production and distribution is in the hands of the community, it will not be safe from profiteering, and urging that the government should take over the whole food of the country, and all land and machinery of production, and all railways, ships, canals and means of transport.

Mr. Hyndman said that the next six months, according to the unanimous opinion of the Food Consumers Council, was probably going to be as difficult a time as they had had during the last four and a half years. The situation, he said, was extremely dangerous, and if they removed control at the present time, they would run the most serious risks possible, and that in the very near future. If the competitive market was restored to its full extent without any government purchase or government control, and they had the prospect of starvation in the great cities of England—was worse than it was before the period of control. That was his deliberate opinion.

How were they going to get their food if they removed control and the power of purchase, which were at present in the hands of the government? Mr. Hyndman asked. In his opinion it was impossible. He appealed to the workers to hold on to what they had got, and not to throw it away. "You have got the railways under your control at present," he continued. "Mr. Lloyd George has said to Mr. J. H. Thomas that the co-ordination and nationalization of the railways will not be entered on at present. That is for you to see to. Thirty-four thousand people own the lands of this country, and 4000 people own half of this country. Are you ready to deal with those 34,000 people? You are not. I tell you the truth—you are not sufficiently powerful; you do not understand the value of your votes well enough to carry out that which I have devoted my life to be able to see. Are you going to sit down under Mr. Lloyd George's nonsense?" (No.) "What are you going to do?" (A voice: "Leave it to the railwaymen.") "There is no man in England so sensitive to what he calls public opinion as Mr. Lloyd George—no man in England who will climb down more rapidly when he sees good cause."

## IMPROVED TRADE OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA

Directory of British Trade Shows Great Number of Firms Ready to Deal With Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—During the past few weeks there has been a growing and welcome evidence of a slackening in the tide of anarchy and disintegration in Russia. To the commercial world and especially to the growing numbers of traders who have looked to that country for an expansion of business, the improved outlook is especially welcome, for it is well known that a large amount of English capital is locked up in the country. With a more promising outlook for the rise of an organizing policy there will be a stronger hope for the dawn of a new expansion of Russo-British trade, and there is no reason why trading conditions should not assume a much more favorable aspect ere long than many have expected.

The extent of the trade relations existing between Russia and Great Britain can be gleaned from an admirably compiled Directory of British Manufacturers for Russian Trade,

which is issued by the Russo-British Trade Exchange Ltd., 80 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C. In their volume will be found the names of those firms who are ready to enter into trade relations with Russia, and it is remarkable how numerous they are, including as they do firms in the British Colonies also. A useful feature of the work is the tabulated information upon the various trades and industries of the United Kingdom compiled from official sources.

### UNDER BOLSHIEVIST RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

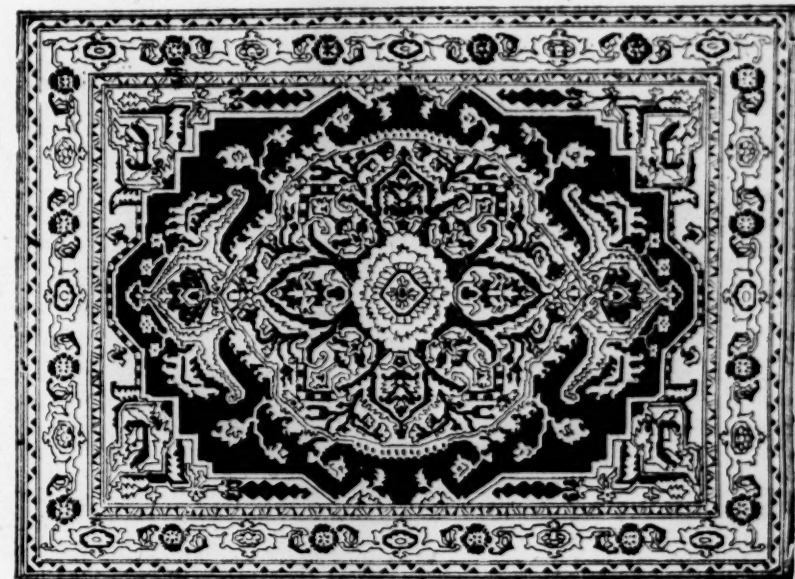
LONDON, England.—A remarkable paragraph quoted in the Gazette de Lausanne on Jan. 12, 1919, appeared on Jan. 23 in the column "From Various Sources" of Justice, the organ of the British Social Democracy, gives an indication of what Bolshievist rule means. The paragraph in question referred to an "Official Bolshievist Document of Sept. 16, 1918," addressed to "the comrade, Gregoire Savilleff," acting on behalf of the "Artillery Division of the district of Briansk." This "comrade," G. Savilleff, it appears, was given the right to seize on behalf of the division 50 women and young girls, the condition being that this number could be taken from the families of the bourgeois or the well-to-do peasants. The document was signed "The President of the Soviet: Skamelskine. The Secretary: Sakinkoff."

# Revell & Co.

## March Sale Oriental Rugs American Rugs

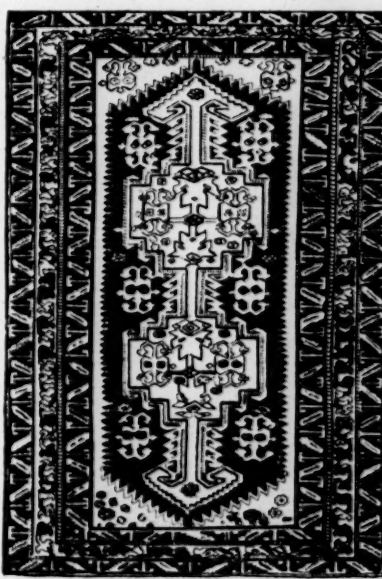
In this sale you will find several hundred Oriental Rugs we have selected from our magnificent stock and marked at low prices to insure a quick sale. A great number of these are popular sizes suitable for general use; they have been marked at a price and placed in "Your Choice" lots. Below we quote a few of the remarkable bargains:

### Oriental Carpets



Former Values Up to 350.00. Your Choice, 235.00

In dark rich tone effects, suitable for living rooms, parlors, dining rooms, large halls, etc. Sizes range from 8.9 feet to 10 feet wide and from 11 to 13.3 feet long.



### Mossoul Rugs

Your Choice, Lot, 42.50

This lot consists of soft tone effects in strong weaves. Average 3.5 by 5.9 long.



### Sarouk Rugs

Your Choice, Lot, 67.50

Average size 4 feet 10 inches long by 3 feet 8 inches wide. Suitable for bay windows, ends of parlors, between doors, bedrooms, etc.



### Worsted Wilton Rugs

55 Room Size Rugs in all the different tones. See size and prices below:

12x9 ft.	Price, 67.50
10.6x8.3 ft.	Price, 62.50
9x6 ft.	Price, 47.50



### Sanford's Axminster Rugs

Seamless Beauvais Quality 75 Rugs, soft tone effects, all-over designs in great variety.

Size 9x12 ft.	Price, 52.50
Size 8.3x10.6 ft.	Price, 49.50
Size 6x9 ft.	Price, 29.75

Adams St. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Wabash Av. CHICAGO



RELIEF WORK IN  
NORTHERN FRANCEUnaccountable Delay in Prac-  
tical Organization of Relief Ex-  
pected Has Caused DiscontentBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The populations of the North of France are growing anxious and discontented at the unaccountable delay in the practical organization of the relief they were entitled to expect immediately. The whole of Northern France will have to be rebuilt and reorganized. The state declared that it would undertake this task alone and would moreover assume the responsibility for the general reorganization of the liberated districts. It proceeded to discourage and suppress individual initiative, and the result is a confusion which prolongs in a most distressing manner the sufferings of the unfortunate populations of the devastated regions.

When the Department of the North was liberated, the heads of the largest concerns of Roubaix and Tourcoing, animated by the desire to reestablish economic life as promptly as possible, and to give sufficiently remunerative work to the lower classes of those towns, placed extremely important orders for raw material, whilst undertaking considerable and indispensable repairs. In so doing they were convinced that these heavy expenses would be reimbursed immediately by the state, since they were necessitated by the fearful havoc caused by the war. However, at the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies prior to the New Year holidays, the Minister of the liberated regions declared that the French Government did not contemplate any such step, and this declaration was further confirmed by a vote of Parliament.

## Lack of Organization

The Fédération Patronale de Roubaix and of Tourcoing therefore decided that, until they received definite information as to the conditions in which the indemnification of war damages will be undertaken, they would suspend all work and cancel all orders. This situation naturally provokes great discontent, and this is further intensified by the lack of organization of the relief work which should be carried on with the utmost rapidity in these districts. The general sentiment of deep dissatisfaction has been voiced by the Fédération des Associations Départementales de Sinistrés, which has issued the following appeal in the name of all the inhabitants of the liberated regions:

"The federation calls the urgent attention of the government and of the Chamber of Deputies to the extremely painful impression caused in the fifty-second month of the war, by the non-appearance of the law of reparation which is so eagerly awaited. The federation considers it its duty to point out to what a degree the weakness and tardiness of fulfilling the obligations of the strength and solemnity of the engagements contracted at the outbreak of the war toward those who had suffered from the effects of the hostilities. The victory of the Entente, far from having the results they had a right to hope for, namely, the fixing of the methods of reparation, seems still further to have increased the hesitation and perplexities of the legislators."

"At the very hour when the Peace Conference is about to open, the inhabitants of the liberated districts bitterly regret that the problem of reparation is not as yet solved from a national point of view. On the other hand, being uncertain as to what they may expect to receive, they are powerless to undertake any enterprise, in spite of their wish to return to their homes and to reconstitute their economic life. In the face of the immediate prolongation of the trials which this unfortunate situation inflicts upon the unhappy populations of the North of France, the federation draws the attention of all to the heavy responsibilities which some persons, either through irresolution, through religious or sectarian prejudices, incur in the eyes of the country and of history, by constantly delaying the elaboration of a law of liberty and justice."

## Law of Reparation Urged

The federation concludes its energetic appeal with the declaration that the government owes a practical and efficient law of reparation to those unfortunate populations who, after having suffered for four long years under German domination, are now condemned to an unnecessary surplus of misery through the slackness of French legislation.

The Chamber of Deputies would do well not to remain deaf to this appeal, for the indignation of the victims of this inexcusable heedlessness of the powers that be is growing daily, and with reason. Their right to an integral reparation was affirmed in December, 1914. Yet four years have elapsed and the law of justice has not as yet been passed! Moreover, an important meeting, organized by the National Committee of Action for the Integral Reparation of the Damages Caused by the War, was held at the Musée Grévin, and was presided over by M. Larnaude, dean of the law faculty of Paris.

M. Larnaude, who was much applauded, gave a rapid survey of the work undertaken by the National Committee ever since its foundation in March, 1915. The committee has carried on a ceaseless campaign in favor of those who have been particularly tried by the war, and has even lately extended its patronage to the Central Union of Victims of the Damages Caused by the War, the purpose of which is to assure help to its adherents by every possible means until they receive full payment for the damages from which they have suffered. M. Larnaude especially insisted on the fact that the payment must be made in full, and went on to develop this idea by saying what he considered justice should exact from the barbarians. Both right and human con-

science, upheld by victory, he said, demanded that all the victims of the war, without exception, should be indemnified for the losses and sacrifices which the odious German invasion had cost them. M. Larnaude declared that no distinction could be made in the indispensable reparation to which the victims of the war had a right. The very interests of France exacted a full reparation, as the idea that the French taxpayers would have to bear even heavier taxation than before the war could not be entertained even for a moment.

M. Larnaude then begged the French Chamber to listen to the clamor mounting toward it, and concluded by asking the members of the Peace Congress to "visit the devastated regions," and that "all those on whom depend the decisions so anxiously awaited by our martyred populations" should realize the horror of the atrocities which have been committed.

It is to be hoped that the Chamber will heed these pressing appeals, and take the necessary measures to satisfy those whom the war has so particularly afflicted, and who fear, in the great bitterness of their tortured hearts, that even their countrymen are forgetting them.

DELANE LETTERS  
NOT TO BE SOLDCorrespondence of Former Editor  
of The Times Dealt With Inti-  
mate Affairs of Great BritainBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It would now seem probable that the letters of John Thaddeus Delane, editor of The Times for 37 years, whose correspondence included letters to and from the leading Victorian statesmen of his day on the most intimate affairs connected with the government of Great Britain, which were to have been sold at Messrs. Sotheby's, will, for the present at any rate, not be in the market. Presumably they were to be at the disposal of the highest bidder, who would have found himself in possession of the complete correspondence of them, which he would have been free to make public or not according to his discretion, or possibly indiscretion.

## Many Letters Published

When some years ago Mr. Dasent, after careful editing of his uncle's letters, published a great number of them in two volumes, he declared that he had felt it wise to withhold certain of them in the general interest. Whether the time has now come, whether it will ever come, for these letters to be made public, is a matter on which those responsible for their sale would need to be quite sure. The case which has just been brought before Mr. Justice Peterson in the Chancery Division, shows that the relations of Mr. Delane are not all agreed upon this point. Lady Dasent, the present legal representative of Mr. John Thaddeus Delane, and those beneficiaries interested in the property, have brought an action against Mr. Dasent, in order to prevent the public sale of the letters. They hold that many of them belong to and from well-known people occupying public positions, they might, if unscrupulously dealt with, cause annoyance and even scandal.

## Letters of National Interest

In a question dealing with those who have held great public positions in the country, it is not merely their private characters, but the prestige of the whole nation which is at stake, and in such instances not good taste alone, but patriotism also may be concerned. That the letters should, in any case, be thrown upon the open market must seem deplorable to anyone who recognizes their great value and interest. It is to be hoped that the present delay will serve the dual purpose of causing those to whom the correspondence belongs to reconsider the wisdom of selling it thus indiscriminately, and also of arousing the trustees of the nation to the realization of a unique opportunity. Were the letters secured in this way, the dangers anticipated by those who have brought this action would be averted, and the whole affair dealt with in the interest of the public, whose concern it actually is.

## MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—The Alabama Memorial Commission has announced a campaign to raise \$500,000, minimum, to erect a monument to men of Alabama who served in the war against Germany. The state Legislature has appropriated \$50,000 for the fund. The site and form of the monument has not yet been determined.

## SCHOLARSHIPS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—A bill which would provide for extra scholarships for students of the University of Vermont who require and are qualified to receive such state aid, has been introduced in the Vermont Senate by Senator Martin S. Vilas of Burlington, Vermont, one of the trustees of the university. The bill calls for an annual appropriation of \$12,000 from state educational funds.

WOMEN'S SOCIETIES  
ARE NOT CONNECTEDLine Drawn Between National  
American Woman Suffrage  
Association and the National  
Woman's Party OrganizationSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The uninitiated have long been asking what the difference is between the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Woman's Party, and many charge up the militant activities of the latter organization against the former. A statement issued by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has for half a century made a valiant fight for the enfranchisement of the United States of America, says:

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association is just 50 years old, having been begun in 1869 for the purpose of furthering the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment by orderly political methods. It is, and always has been, strictly non-partisan. It is American in spirit and in fact. It has been for a half century a contributory stream in the swelling tide of American democracy. While as an organization its platform has had but one plank—votes for women—it has, through its important membership, been allied with every advance in human freedom."

"Only four women have served in its presidential chair. Its first president was Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who served from 1869 to 1892, and its second Susan B. Anthony, who served from 1892 to 1900. Miss Anthony was succeeded by Mrs. Catt, who served from 1900 to 1904. She was succeeded by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who served from 1904 to 1915, when Mrs. Catt was again made president. The early membership of the association comprised such women's names as Julia Ward Howe, Lydia Maria Child, Frances Willard, and Clara Barton. It was supported by Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, Senator George Hoar, and Theodore Roosevelt."

## American Precedents Followed

"The association has followed American precedents in its method of gaining the ballot for women. It has openly canvassed politicians and voters; it has refrained from adopting customs antagonistic to American standards. Every inch gained by the association throughout its state branches has been by means of open and above-board appeals to the voters. The National American Woman Suffrage Association has a closely knit organization. It is made up of various state branches with freedom of action, but with representatives in a national governing body. Its membership is easily computable, being about 2,000,000 throughout the country. It is also an auxiliary to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, organized in 1904, of which Mrs. Catt is also president. The 'National' is, therefore, closely allied with the woman's movement on the world-wide scale. The association has maintained permanent national headquarters in Washington since 1913. It maintains a national press service. Its official organ is the weekly Woman Citizen. Its research department has a complete existing library of current information concerning woman's progress throughout the world."

"For years it has conducted campaigns for suffrage by state referendum. In the result 12,500,000 women have been sufficiently enfranchised to vote for the next President of the United States. Fifteen states have full woman suffrage, four have presidential and municipal suffrage for women, three have presidential, two have primary and 12 have minor forms of suffrage."

"For years it has been the custom of the association to maintain also a congressional committee to work throughout the states and bring direct pressure to bear upon Congress for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment."

## Congressional Union

"In 1912—a year when three new states were added to the suffrage list—new importance was given to the suffrage forces in the country. That year two young women, recently returned from Great Britain, asked permission to take charge of the congressional work in Washington for the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Alice Paul was made chairman of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's congressional committee, with Miss Lucy Burns as chief assistant. While still officially connected with the national association, they organized the Congressional Union after the plan of the Women's Social and Political Union of Great Britain headed by Mrs. Pankhurst. Confusion resulted. The congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is one of its standing committees and is subject to the decrees of its national board. The Congressional Union was carrying on tactics not authorized by this board."

"At the 'National's' convention of 1913, it was, therefore, decided not to reappoint Miss Paul as chairman of the Congressional Committee unless she was willing to resign as chairman of the Congressional Union. Miss Paul refused to accept the terms."

"In 1914 occurred a definite break between the Congressional Union and the National American Woman Suffrage Association because certain established rules of the older body were disregarded; the Congressional Union thereupon became a separate body."

"In 1916 the Congressional Union held a convention in Chicago and formed a woman's party. 'The National Woman's Party,' sometimes called the 'Pickets,' is thus

scarcely three years old. Not only is it not affiliated with the National Suffrage Association, but the very foundation of its existence dates back to the severance in 1913 of the connection between the National Suffrage Association and the then head of one of the association's standing committees."

ANTI-CIDER BILL IN  
NEW HAMPSHIRESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—New Hampshire's House of Representatives passed an Anti-Cider Bill on Wednesday afternoon by 151 votes to 126 after an all-day debate. All amendments were rejected and the measure constitutes the most drastic bone-dry legislation ever proposed in the State. The vote was practically the same as on the question, earlier in the session, of ratifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the national Constitution.

Among other things, the bill removes altogether the exemption in the present state prohibitory law in favor of cider and while retaining the general structure of the law, annexes to it about 20 amendments designed to make it more bone dry than at present and to facilitate its strict enforcement.

It abolishes city and town liquor agencies such as those maintained in the city of Manchester, and provides that liquor for medicinal and other purposes, spoken of as legal, may hereafter be obtained only from such druggists as may be designated by the prohibition commissioner. These sales by druggists are to be regulated and controlled in the most intricate manner. Even the sale of Jamaica ginger is to be by prescription and records and receipts kept of it.

FREE ADVICE TO  
REVENUE TAX PAYERSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Announcement is made that tax payers who need advice as to the method of making out their returns under the income tax feature of the revenue law may obtain free counsel from any of the many public and private agencies that have been established by the revenue bureau. Free information may be obtained from banks, many of which have established separate departments for this purpose; from chambers of commerce, boards of trade, newspapers, local associations of credit men, and country farm agents.

Hundreds of private tax agents have appeared throughout the country who are advertising that they will fill out blanks for a fee. Some are considered fraudulent, and the government cautions persons against patronizing them. Free information in every city and town is obtainable at banks, or any of the other agencies mentioned.

DEMOCRATS CHOOSE  
PARTY OFFICERSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Democratic National Committee was reorganized at a meeting held here on Wednesday. The following officers were elected: Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, chairman; J. Bruce Kremen of Butte, Montana, and Samuel B. Amidon of Wichita, Kansas, vice-chairmen; E. G. Hoffman, Fort Wayne, Indiana, secretary; W. L. Hollister of Jefferson City, Missouri, executive secretary; W. D. Jamieson of Shenandoah, Iowa, director of finance; Wilbur W. Marsh of Waterloo, Iowa, treasurer; Col. John I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms. The selection of Mr. Cummings as chairman is understood to be with the approval of President Wilson. The new officers created are those of an additional vice-chairman, the executive secretary, and a director of finance. Chairman Cummings will soon leave on a nation-wide tour, during which he will confer with the state chairmen. In the evening the committee was entertained at dinner by Josephus Daniels.

## RED FLAG BILL ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa.—A "red flag" bill which has already passed the Iowa Senate provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to raise or carry a red flag with intent to defy or hinder the operation of any established law or statute.

## THEATRICAL

New York, Cort Theatre—Now  
Leaves 2:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20

MR. & MRS. COBURN  
Present  
The Better Ole  
Captain Blair's Comedy, with Music

Other Companies at:  
BOSTON, Hotel St. Theatre—NOW  
PHILADELPHIA, Broad St. Theatre—NOW  
CHICAGO, Illinois Theatre—NOW  
MINNEAPOLIS, Met. Opera House—NOW

## NEW YORK

Everything  
AT THE  
NEW YORK  
\$1 Hippodrome

## AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL—  
Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30 and Sat. Eve. at 8  
BOSTON SYMPHONY  
ORCHESTRA

HENRI RAHAUD, Conductor  
Season Ticket Holders should use tickets dated  
Oct. 18 and 19 at these concerts.  
Single Tickets, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 (Plus  
War Tax.)

LOWER PRICES FOR  
COAL FORECASTSpokesman for New York City  
Dealers Says No Reason Can  
Be Given for Threatened  
Advance—Stocks Are AmpleSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"It is the most absurd thing in the world to talk of putting up prices when there is no market; everybody has more coal now than he knows what to do with," said Arthur F. Rice, commissioner for the Coal Merchants' Association of New York, to a representative of this office, when asked how it was that an advance in the price of anthracite coal was forecast for the country in general, while in some places dealers were putting their prices down from \$1 to \$2 a ton.

"Such a proceeding would certainly be a new way of solving an economic problem," continued Mr. Rice. "I do not think that coal prices will go up, but rather, that they will come down. There are large stocks on hand at present. People ordered generous supplies early in the season, and we have had a very mild winter. Then, too, they learned economy through last year's experience and, in general, have enough on hand to last for some time yet."

"The day after the New York Fuel Administration ceased to function, the New York retail coal merchants reduced prices of anthracite domestic

sizes on an average of 25 cents a ton, and steam sizes 35 cents. Last week, soft coal was reduced 25 cents. It would be exceedingly bad business for the coal companies to put up the prices again, which are much too high as they are, as consumers are turning to substitute fuels, such as gas and electricity, soft coal and coke. The dealers realize that prices are too high, and must go down in order to prevent the anthracite business, especially in the steam sizes, from getting away never to return.

"It is true that some companies may be obliged to operate at a loss just now, but that is because they produced so much when they could get very high prices. At present, there is not only a surplus of coal, but a surplus of labor also. The solution of the whole problem is, I believe, the lowering of prices all over the country. However, prices of commodities of everyday life must go down first, and then wages must be lowered as well. It is the old question of supply and demand. Miners who left their regular work and went off to ammunition factories are now returning to the mines and asking to have their work back. They have been getting high wages, but with the decrease in the cost of living, which must come, they will be as well off as before. Altogether, I cannot think that there is any chance of an advance in coal prices under present conditions."

## ARMY STRENGTH INDICATED

United Press via The Christian Science  
Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Senate Military Affairs Committee has agreed to recommend an army of 509,000 and 28,000 officers as the permanent military force of the country.

STRIKE LEADERS  
ARE ARRESTEDLawrence Mounted Police. After  
a Chase, Capture Two Men—  
Free Soup Kitchens OpenedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—A. J. Muste, a textile strike leader, and the Rev. Cedric Long of Epping, New Hampshire, who has associated himself with the strike committee, were arrested by mounted police on Wednesday on the charge of inciting workers to riot. The two agitators, accompanied by 50 or 60 strikers, proceeded from Lexington Hall to the Arlington Mills about the time for the operators to come out and attempted to persuade them to refrain from working. The agitators were chased by the police and finally caught and arrested after they had attempted to hide in a garage.

Incidental to the strike, three free soup kitchens were opened on Wednesday, and it is stated that three more will be in readiness today.

Leaders of the strikers are reported as saying that there will be a parade, notwithstanding the refusal of Commissioner Peter Carr to issue a permit, and that a mass meeting will be held on private property on Saturday. A request was made on Wednesday by the strike committee that a parade of women and children be allowed, but Mr. Carr said he would grant no permit for a parade while the strike was on.

Columbia  
Records"Traumerei"—An Old  
Favorite Forever New

And to this consummate example of Schumann's ability to express sheer beauty in sound is here added the individual touch of Seidel's inspiration and interpretive genius.

77899—\$1.00

"Jim, Jim, I Always  
Knew that You'd Win"

The thrill of victory, paternal pride, mother love and little brother hero worship are in every line and note of this stirring song of welcome.

A-2679—85c

"Spirit of Victory"  
a Whirlwind March

The crash of the drums and the blare of the trombone are mingled in this magnificent march with the shrill sound of the piccolos. This splendid band record fairly makes you see our youthful conquerors marching up the street.

A-7535—\$1.25

To make a good record great, play it on the  
Columbia Grafonola

The boys coming home will want to hear General Pershing's autographed record. Phone to any Columbia dealer to send you one of these historic vocal souvenirs of the war.

New Columbia Records on sale the  
10th and 20th of every month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO., New York



## AUTOCRATIC LINES OF ONE BIG UNION

Conservative Labor Leader Declares New Organization Abandons Democracy and Establishes Junta Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Mr. H. Watson, secretary of the Victorian Painters' Union, who has given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his views on Australian labor problems, is regarded as the Trades Hall by the rising "militant" section of Unionists as typical of the old type of trades union official. He is one of those who believe that the legitimate object of trades unionism is to better the working conditions of employees by legal methods; whenever possible, but is strongly opposed to the union movement being used for political purposes or to bring about the formation of a Socialist republic.

Mr. Watson led the opposition to the One Big Union proposal at the recent Victorian Trades Union Conference, but its advocates carried the conference against him. As one of the most prominent of the old craft union officials, who are rapidly giving place to the militant Socialist leaders with their One Big Union scheme, his views are of considerable interest.

"Probably no country in the world has been less prejudicially affected by the great war than Australia; but, if the course of civil and industrial life in Australia has been but little disturbed by the tragic events convulsing the Old World, these events have had a powerful influence on the public mind," said Mr. Watson. "Interest has been aroused in a multitude of questions bearing on the relations of capital and labor, our international commercial interests and especially our position with regard to the Empire."

**Loyalty of Labor**  
The unusually intimate relationship set up by the participation in hostilities of so large a portion of our population as an integral part of the British forces, has focused public attention on the present and future position of the country in the Empire. The rejection of conscription, and the evidences of disaffection in certain quarters, have given rise to the questions: Are the masses of the people of Australia loyal? Will the capitalist and the worker be able to compose their differences pending the evolution of a more scientific and equitable social organization? Or will Bolshevism take root in this country, and the steady methods of the reformer be overwhelmed by those of the destructive revolutionary?

That conscription was rejected proves nothing on the question of Australian loyalty. That question was largely decided on personal and party grounds. The equity of the measure was hardly considered. Nor does the voluntary enlistment of the 350,000 or 400,000 of our population settle the question of the loyalty of the working classes. Men take up arms from a variety of motives. Furthermore, a percentage, especially of the earlier contingents, consisted of young men of British birth who were returning to defend their native land. It may fairly be accepted, however, that the majority of the working classes are passively, if not actively, loyal to the Empire.

Whatever may be the position of the rank and file of the working classes, the attitude of the official and more militant sections of Unionists toward the Empire is, to say the least, lukewarm. Probably the last song to be heard in such circles would be the national anthem, and many make a point of retaining their hats during its performance in public. Notwithstanding its professed preference for voluntary recruiting, official labor has never given any real support to that method of filling the ranks. Its support of Australia's participation in the war has never been cordial or ungrudging. As a rule, the international Socialist among us are so lavish of their affection for the foreigner that they have none to spare for those of their own race and kindred. There is always a disposition on their part to defend and apologize for things German, and only hostile criticism for things British.

Wherever official pronouncement has been made on behalf of the Labor Party with regard to the war, it has been characterized always by reservation, never by hearty support.

**Closer Union Needed**  
The question of closer union is engaging an extraordinary amount of attention in labor circles at the present time. There is a general consensus of opinion that the craft union as a separate and distinct entity cannot adequately serve the needs of the present day. The more militant and revolutionary section of unions, with their genius for destruction, would sweep away all existing organizations as being useless and effete. They propose to organize on the military model, notwithstanding that militarism is their pet aversion. All labor is to be organized into One Big Union. Its constitution and methods in each of the proposed schemes is on highly centralized and autocratic lines. Authority and funds alike are vested in a limited number of officials. They want things done, they say, these militants of labor, and the only way to get them done is to abandon democratic forms and methods, set aside the view of the rank and file, and let the junta rule.

"Whether they recognize it or otherwise, the proposals of the One Big Unionists reveal a cynical contempt for all the democratic principles for which labor is supposed to stand. Consult the rank and file! Let the membership decide on your policy and tactics! That takes too much

time; it is cumbersome and inefficient. The rank and file must obey orders and not give them. All the autocratic interests of the world have held the same language throughout the course of history. The objection of the One Big Unionist to autocracy disappears when he is the autocrat.

"Fortunately for the interests of Unionists in general, the desire for centralization seems still to be confined to a comparatively limited number of enthusiasts. The mass of Unionists still cling to their autonomous rights and have a mind to control their own business and the expenditure of their own money.

"That some form of closer union is necessary goes without saying. The elaborate interweaving of interests calls for a linking up of organizations. But, in the opinion of many, the necessary solidarity can be provided by a system of industrial federation, which, while providing for common action where interests are common, will leave to existing organizations the autonomous control of their own affairs. Unless labor, as a whole, is prepared to abjure its ancient faith in democracy, this is the only possible form of organization for Unionism in Australia."

## POLICY OF LABOR PARTY IN BRITAIN

Decision to Withdraw From Government Coalition Now Considered a Tactical Blunder

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It is becoming exceedingly difficult for the ordinary workingman to understand the present policy of the British Labor Party, to appreciate the reasons which led the party to withdraw from the Coalition Government on the eve of a general election, and at a time when labor is so vitally concerned with the Peace Conference now meeting in Paris.

It is now generally recognized among the supporters of the party that the decision to withdraw from the government was a tactical blunder. Men who have devoted the best days of their lives to the formation of an independent working-class political party admit that, having once decided to enter the coalition to assist in the prosecution of the war, the party should have remained in office until peace was finally settled.

Even members of the party who were bitterly opposed to the proposal that Labor representatives should join the government when the invitation was extended to them two years ago, denounce the destructive tactics of the small group of pacifists responsible for the blunder, which they characterize as sheer stupidity, prompted by a blind and overweening opposition to the Prime Minister and his supporters. What was there to be gained, they ask, in withdrawing from the government at this juncture? Their independence as a political party had to be abandoned in the national interest, during the greatest crisis the country had known. Continued and ungrudging support to the government would have added to the prestige of the party, considerably increased its numbers in the new Parliament, and made it possible at the next election for Labor to assume the reins of office.

In numerous constituencies are to be found defeated Labor candidates who, prior to the November conference of the party, when the fateful decision was reached, regarded their prospects as hopeful. Candidates whose loyalty to the nation was beyond reproach, and who had worked unceasingly to keep the wheels of industry smoothly running for the production of munitions, have shared the fate of the pacifists. It is surprising in the circumstances that Labor has done so well—it has done exceedingly well, and the party as a whole can be depended upon to analyze carefully the elements which led to the defeat of so many of their members, and to take the necessary steps to recover lost ground.

The Labor Party now demanded representation at the Peace Conference, but it is not stated on what grounds they advanced their claims, other than that a promise was given when they entered the Coalition two years ago that Labor should be given a seat.

The present government may not suit the requirements of the Labor Party and its supporters, but it is the kind of government the country has decided should be entrusted with "making the world safe for democracy" and for dealing with the great problems of reconstruction. It behooves the members of the party to show discrimination in the demands submitted by them, to satisfy themselves that the same demands would, in similar circumstances, be conceded to the opposition if, and when, the Labor Party succeeds in the formation of a government. To admit that any other body than a democratically elected government has a right to representation at the Peace Conference would lead to endless confusion and discontent; the same right would have to be conceded to bankers, shipowners and all kinds of vested interests.

The I. L. P. element inside the party is still unrepentant but there are indications that the trade unionists, who comprise the majority of the party, both in the House of Commons and in the country, are endeavoring to eliminate any policy which may be considered pro-German or disloyal to its sympathies.

**MEN OF SERVICE ORGANIZE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The American Soldiers and Sailors Protective Association has been incorporated under the name of the World War Veterans of America, with the object of aiding veterans of the world war to secure adequate employment, and to band them together to preserve the ideals for which they have served.

## PACIFIC STRIKERS RESUMING WORK

Issues in Shipbuilding Industry in San Francisco Bay Region Complicated—Agent of Machinists Explains the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The labor situation in the shipbuilding industry in the San Francisco Bay region seems gradually to be righting itself, many of the men who have been out on strike for one cause or another having returned to work. The issues underlying the various controversies are seemingly of a rather complicated nature, although they have in the main been connected in one way or another with the failure of the employers in shops doing contract work for the shipbuilders, to carry out the terms of the award made by the Shipyard Labor Adjustment Board, commonly known as the Macy board, in the manner that the workmen thought it should have been put into effect. The matter further complicated by the fact that some of the unions have acted contrary to the rulings of their international, and the Iron Trades Council, which body, in accordance with the practice of collective bargaining, has made agreements with the employers' organizations.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, J. H. Beckmeyer, business agent of the San Francisco lodge of the International Association of Machinists, explained the situation, as far as the machinists are concerned, as follows:

**Agreement Made**  
"On Jan. 2, 1918, we made an agreement with the California Metal Trades Association, representing the employers, which was to continue until Aug. 1, 1918, at which time we were to have another conference for the purpose of readjusting wages in accordance with any increased cost of living that may have come into force in the meantime. This conference to arrange a wage scale to take effect on Aug. 1 was held in July, but the representatives of the employers stated that it would be better to take no action until the Macy board made its award for the shipyards of the whole country, and they agreed to pay the same wages that the Macy board should establish, to be effective Aug. 1, as the work in these so-called contract shops is practically the same, in many respects, as that in the shipyards."

"This Macy award was made in the middle of October and the Iron Trades Council took an appeal from it, on the ground that the 10 per cent advance in wages that it granted, was not equal to the advance in the cost of living that had become effective in the preceding six months. While this appeal was pending the shops, other than the shipyards, refused to put the award into effect, claiming that as an appeal had been taken the matter was not settled. The shipyards, however, paid the scale framed by the Macy board. When the appeal board failed to reach a decision in the matter the contract shops said that they would pay the Macy scale as they had agreed to do, but would not make the payment retroactive to Aug. 1, the date upon which the agreement was to have taken effect. It was, however, finally agreed by compromise that the employers should make the retroactive payment to Oct. 24."

**Holiday Issue**  
Then after this compromise had been agreed upon by both parties, the employers finally refused to put the agreement into effect unless the men would waive the Saturday afternoon half holiday which was then in effect.

"Instead of having broken our agreement, as we are charged with having done, we claim that it is the employers who have broken their side of the compact. We claim that the employers have no right to try to make the Saturday afternoon holiday an issue, as it was a part of the agreement that working conditions, which would include hours of work, were to continue only to the end of the war. While the war is not technically over, we claim that for all practical purposes it is finished and that all pertinent war conditions are passed. Furthermore the Saturday half holiday had been enjoyed by us, with the exception of three months in the summer, and by the big yards in the East and the Northwest, and we see no reason for going back to old time. The fact that the men do not work Saturday afternoons does not cost the employers anything as the men are paid by the hour."

"The employers say that they cannot pay the retroactive wages, as they did not include the advance in their estimates on contracts; but we contend that they must have included the advance in their estimates, since they had agreed to meet whatever advance the Macy board might make, to take effect from Aug. 1."

## ENGINEERS STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England (Jan. 23).—As has been mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, anticipating the National Conference which, as already stated in these columns, is to be held to straighten out the details of the shorter working week, a local conference of employers and engineering trades unions was arranged by the Ministry of Labor in consequence of the strike in the Aeon district which, it was feared, would spread to other parts of London. This conference failed to reach a settlement. According to the statement of a trade union official, if the strike was not settled within a few days it was possible that the number of men involved would be 150,000 in London alone.

The strikers assert that the instruction issued by the employers insisting upon 47 actual working hours, depriving them of privileges long enjoyed, was not posted until the result of the ballot was made known. The employers are charged with breaking faith, as the ballot was taken on the understanding that existing customs were not to be interfered with. Had there been the slightest reason to believe that an attempt would be made to deprive the workers of these privileges, the vote would have been overwhelmingly against acceptance of the 47-hour week, and the demand for 44 would still have been proceeded with.

The present dispute in the London district is complicated by the circumstance that 257 workmen were under notice to leave the firm in question, which notice has now expired; and the men demand that these men shall be taken back for the number of days unexpired when they struck work.

That employers regard this as a vital question is evidenced by their stubborn refusal to concede the point. An strongly inclined to the belief that the best interests of the industry, the original cause of the strike, would have been settled satisfactorily at the last meeting but for the new development, for instance, the firm, while still objecting to each workman stopping his machine to make his morning cup of tea, might agree to appointing some one to do this, the workman to remain at his machine, which would be kept running.

From Scotland comes the disquieting news that it is the intention to declare a national strike, to enforce the 40-hour week, that although the movement has not received the consent and approval of the national executives, the local officials are supporting the demands and that the local machinery will be utilized in bringing the strike to a satisfactory conclusion.

From a personal visit to the Clyde a few weeks ago, when I investigated the causes of unrest and inquired into the real character and scope of the revolutionary elements said to dominate on the riverside, I am extremely doubtful if, at the moment, the various contending factions can command sufficient unity among themselves to bring about a general cessation of work.

Scottish folk are temperamental, cautious and will not to be satisfied that the young hotheads can hold out a reasonable hope of success, ere they decide to withdraw their labor.

## MINERS DEMANDS MAY CRIPPLE INDUSTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England (Jan. 23).—During the past few days, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the views of representative men of most of the great national industries in which coal is an important factor have been obtained in regard to the miners' demands. Steel, engineering, chemicals, pottery, gas, and a host of others contribute the opinion that if the government accedes to the demands, it will cripple important British industries and prevent the re-establishment of their export trade. Coal plays such a large part in the production of steel that any increase in price must act detrimentally to the price of steel, which in turn reacts on the engineering industry, already burdened with innumerable difficulties of its own.

Gas companies, both private and municipally owned, are antagonistic to the proposals, urging that in many districts the public is already paying the limit allowed in accordance with statutory enactment for its gas; that if there is a further increase in the price of coal the government must step in and compensate those undertakings which are unable, because of their statutory obligations, to hand on the burden to the consumers.

Commercial experts are unanimous that the demands are greater than the mining industry can carry, that the government should place a full statement before the public, take courage in both hands, and strenuously oppose the claims put forward.

Into this harmony of opinion comes a protest from Sir Leo Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping in the late government, who indignantly repudiates the assertion that the program of the miners would injure the nation's industry, and that an extortionate demand is made upon the coal consumer.

He claims that "it is quite possible for the nation to have cheap power consistent with the payment of high wages to the coal producers," charges the mine owners with using extravagant and unscientific methods in the production of coal, and indicts the nation as a whole in neglecting to make the best use of its finest asset, which, though "clumsily and wastefully" used, has made England a great power.

Sir Leo invites the experts to read the Final Report of the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies (1905), in which is to be found abundant evidence of the extraordinary and prodigious waste of coal in industry generally. The position occupied by Sir Leo Chiozza Money in the political world, together with his reputation as a statistician, will strengthen the morale of the miners, and tend to remove whatever doubts they and the public generally had in regard to the financial aspects of their program.

**STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, on storage holdings of fish on Feb. 15, shows that 187 storages had stocks of 86,940,397 pounds of frozen fish, cured herring and mild cured salmon. The 182 storages that reported for Feb. 15, this year and last, show present holdings of 84,724,990 pounds, as compared with 42,179,791 pounds last year, an increase of 42,545,199 pounds or 100.9 per cent.

## SHORTER WORKING WEEK STILL URGED

Engineers and Shipbuilders in Great Britain Demand Further Reduction to 44-Hour Week

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England (Jan. 15).—The adoption of a 47-hour week in the engineering and shipbuilding trades has not given the universal satisfaction the federated employers were led to believe would have followed the concession, which came into operation on New Year's Day. From all parts of the country resolutions are being passed by tremendous and enthusiastic majorities demanding a further reduction in hours to 44 per week, the original demand put forward by the Engineering Allied Trades Joint Committee responsible for the negotiations. In a number of important engineering centers a strike was declared to enforce the demand; and the question had every appearance of assuming national proportions, but for the timely intervention of the union officials, who advised their members to resume work so that details in regard to the working of the one-break system could be straightened out by further negotiation. Gradually work has been resumed and the strike prevented from spreading.

**A Bone of Contention**  
The eight-hour day has been a bone of contention with the engineers since 1897, when a demand for a 48-hour week led to a strike and lockout which lasted for 30 weeks, involving 30,000 men and an expenditure of nearly \$500,000 in strike pay, after which the men returned to work without a reduction in the working week. While the loss to the workers on that occasion was capable of approximate computation, the loss to the employers was not so readily known; one reliable authority, however, estimated the amount at \$25,000,000; but whatever the exact figures the splendid discipline shown by the engineers during the dispute demonstrated to the employers that a struggle with trade unionism on the hours question was not one that could be lightly undertaken without dire consequences to the industry concerned.

Negotiations have been entered into from time to time ever since that date, but the most employers have been prepared to concede was a 50-hour week, conditional upon the acceptance of a one-break system, that is to say, the time devoted to breakfast should be discontinued, one break only for the midday meal to be allowed, to which the unions would not agree.

Immediately prior to the outbreak of war in 1914, there were reasonable prospects that a settlement on the question would be reached, but when hostilities commenced, the unions with commendable magnanimity agreed to allow the matter to rest, the employers on their part agreeing to consider the question favorably when peace was declared. Negotiations were resumed in November of last year, when the unions submitted a demand for a 44-hour week, it being eventually agreed jointly to recommend the acceptance of a 47-hour week with one break. The aggregate ballot vote of the unions concerned showed a majority of 172,000 over two to one, in favor of acceptance.

**Unofficial Strikes**  
It is significant to note, however, that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the pioneers of the movement, who, almost alone, were concerned in the great struggle 20 years ago, only carried the proposal by a comparatively small majority. Members of this organization are perhaps chiefly responsible for the unconstitutional and unofficial strikes now taking place, precipitated in the majority of instances by an isolated employer here and there attempting to deprive the workpeople of some trifling old established custom faithfully cherished.

The change of hours in many districts means a very substantial reduction in the working week, from 55 hours to 47, while among the most progressive firms the reduction is from 50 to 47. And it is in these latter that much of the discontent springs, due mainly to an instruction from the headquarters of the Engineering Employers' Federation that the 47 hours' concession constitutes 47 actual working hours. Many firms who had recognized the advisability of granting their employees a few minutes break in the morning and afternoon regard the instruction as an intimation to withdraw the privilege. The federation could have avoided much of the difficulty if it had allowed its constituent members to adapt the 47-hour week, one break, to meet their individual requirements, retaining for their employees those customs and

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privileges which they have come to regard as a condition of employment. A problem which will require more careful handling is the claim of the Northeast Coast workers, who have been accustomed to starting work at 8 a. m. with an interval for breakfast at 8. Breakfast has now to be taken before work commences, and this, as the men say, compels the good lady of the household to rise earlier to provide the meals to which she takes strong exception.

As stated, work almost everywhere has been resumed on the understanding that the details shall be subject matter for further negotiation, and there is every reason to believe that a satisfactory agreement will be reached.

Later news to hand reports that the workers in the engineering and shipbuilding trades in Belfast have struck work in favor of a shorter working week. Demonstrations, with brass bands, paraded through the city, marching to the local headquarters of the unions. A ballot vote is to be taken, but in view of the fact that the strike is unofficial it is not clear exactly what form this will take, as the workers here participated in the ballot referred to and are in honor bound to accept the decision.

## SEATTLE EMPLOYMENT POLICY EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In response to a resolution asking the United States Shipping Board to the employment policy in shipyards at Seattle, Washington, having government contracts, Charles Piez, Director-General, informed the Senate on Wednesday that only union men had been employed there because the Seattle yards were closed shops before the war.

"It has been reported on good authority," he wrote, "that the United States Employment Agency at Seattle was completely under domination of the union element, and that it did not lend itself to the employment of any but union men."

Mr. Piez pointed out that President Wilson, on April 8 last, had proclaimed that the labor policy of the War Labor Conference Board was to be followed in guiding industrial relationships during the war, and that as a result the Shipping Board had adopted this policy. Under this plan, existing relationships between labor and capital at the start of the war were to be retained.

## MINERS OBJECT TO THE INCOME TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
DULUTH, Minnesota.—Considerable labor unrest has been reported in some quarters on the Minnesota iron mining ranges. The development is an unusual one, in that miners are not complaining that the scale of wages being paid them, \$5.50 for an eight-hour day for common labor is inadequate, but some of them have put up a complaint against being called upon to pay federal income taxes, and it became necessary for the companies to take action to protect themselves. The amounts of the taxes involved were deducted by the United States Steel Corporation, and the independent operators on the Mesabi, Vermilion, and Cuyuna ranges, from their January payrolls and turned over to the government. Miners quit work in many cases when they were notified that they would be called upon to pay the tax, but the great majority were glad to return to their jobs when they found that no action they might take would have any effect in relieving them from paying the tax.

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## LABOR ASKS CHECK ON IMMIGRATION

Assimilation of Alien Element in United States Urged—Importation of Chinese Opposed as Being Revival of Slavery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Prohibition of immigration for several years, and the importation of a million Chinese as household servants and agricultural laborers, were urged by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Hudson Maxim, respectively, speaking before the Council of Foreign Relations. Mr. Morrison based his protest against immigration on the ground of self-preservation for the wage-earners of the country, and said that the trade union movement asks for complete restriction of immigration for the next few years. "Education," he said, "is no solution unless you stop the source of supply until America assimilates those now here," and he added that "the present condition of our country as relating to alien residents can be placed squarely on the shoulders of employers in this country."

Mr. Maxim urged the barring of "immigration to this country that supplies timber for Bolshevism, anarchy, discontent and firebrands of revolution," and favored the importation of the Chinese, restricted to agricultural labor and household service, arguing that they would not displace labor, but would give new employment to unemployed American labor, bring about higher wages for Americans, and lower the cost of living.

Mr. Morrison opposed this plan, saying that this would be bringing slavery rather than citizens to the country, and thus a problem similar to that brought about by the black slave traffic. He added that labor would fight it to the end.

## OPPOSERS OF CHILD LABOR ENCOURAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Opponents of child labor are encouraged by the action of the United States Senate in appropriating \$185,000 to enable the federal children's bureau to administer the provisions of the new child labor measure. They hope the House will take similar action.

"Though the collection of the tax on the employment of children," says Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, "is properly entrusted to the commissioner of internal revenue, the children's bureau ought to be made a chief participant in the administration and enforcement of the new law. This measure permits, and it would be in the interest of economy and efficiency. The bureau administered with success the former federal law, and therefore has had experience which qualifies it for further service in making national protection of working children effective. Enforcement of the federal law will require a spirit of cooperation with state officials which the bureau has displayed in all its relations with the states. It would be nothing less than folly not to utilize, for these purposes, the experience, the trained staff, the special facilities, and the spirit of the children's bureau."

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## TESTIMONY FAVORS PROHIBITION LAW

Canadian Editors Comment on the Wide Approval of War-Time Legislation—Business Men's Commendation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Interest in the question of permanent Dominion-wide prohibition having become intensified by the convening on Feb. 20 of the federal Parliament, which is to be asked to enact a new dry law at its present sitting, the widespread popular demand for abolition of the drink traffic in Canada is today a matter of more than superficial discussion.

A detailed explanation of the status of prohibition in the Dominion of Canada was recently presented by the Canadian News Office of The Christian Science Monitor. In addition, the favorable attitude toward prohibition of leading Canadian statesmen was the subject of a later article. The Canadian News Office has now obtained the opinions of editors of leading journals of the country relative to the success of prohibition throughout Canada. These opinions, which follow, are valuable in that as a rule the press is found to closely express the attitude of the general public.

Ottawa Citizen—Every merchant will tell you of the increased business he attributes to the purchasing power of the dollars that formerly passed over the saloon bar, but are now spent on the clothing and feeding of the man's family.

Winnipeg Free Press—Almost certain that Manitoba would approve Dominion prohibition measure. Business and social conditions have shown wonderful improvement since enforcement of Manitoba Temperance Act, several years ago. Great decrease in drunkenness and crime in the last two years.

Peterborough Review—Act has not adversely affected trade, as business was never better. Police court cases have fallen off 50 per cent, and general improvement is noted. Opinion of majority is license system will never be restored.

## Absolute Enforcement

Charlottetown Guardian—Prohibition has been a factor in industrial and commercial development that has been a noteworthy feature of the past several years. Almost total absence of crime undoubtedly largely attributable to prohibition, while many homes have been made happier socially and economically; under a commission, enforcement is now practically absolute.

Hamilton Spectator—By all but a small fraction of the people here prohibition is rated a great success. Experience has turned many former opponents into enthusiastic supporters. The general opinion is that it is here to stay, and that no referendum after the war could bring the liquor traffic back. Business is booming. There is no lack of hotel accommodation.

Guelph Herald—The general opinion here is that the city has significantly profited as a direct result of prohibition. There is very little drunkenness now seen on the streets; police court records show a reduced number of cases, and these largely arise from the fact that a man under the influence of drink is speedily locked up and an endeavor made to find where he got the liquor; substantial fines imposed are stimulating activity in this respect. Improved effect of removing the bars is as noticeable on trade as it is in homes. Families have money to pay bills promptly, and merchants say many back debts have been paid they never expected to see.

## License Opposed

Edmonton Bulletin—Prohibition in Alberta has been the greatest boon, owing to the difficult times that the Province has experienced in the past four years, while there has been considerable liquor in the Province as a result of illegal importation, drunkenness has been small compared with the license period. Business men are unanimous in testimony to the benefits of the Alberta Liquor Law, both in domestic and industrial life of the Province. There is no doubt but that the sentiment of the people is strongly opposed to a return to conditions which prevailed under the license system of a few years ago.

Vancouver World—Prohibition now in force over a year. Effect has been most marked on industrial and social life. Trade excellent and general domestic conditions greatly improved. Effort to secure Great War Veterans approval of a movement to repeal the law and authorize light wines and beers turned down by the association, who said prohibition is necessary in the work of properly rehabilitating soldiers.

Montreal Witness—The fight may well engage the best efforts of every friend of progress and morality in the Province, nothing must be left to chance, nothing lost through over-confidence. Liquor must not "come back." It must be seen to that it sustains such a defeat in Ontario and in the rest of Canada that it will never dare to raise its head again in any part of our Dominion.

## People Satisfied

Regina Leader—The people are more than satisfied that the bars have been abolished, and conditions are infinitely better now.

Toronto Globe—The strength of the prohibition army has been enormously increased by the extension of the franchise to the women of Ontario. To them we must look for much of the work of organization. The saloon and the womanhood of any community are natural enemies. The open bar is an ever-present menace to the home. In the overwhelming majority for permanent prohibition of the liquor traffic which the electors of Ontario will

assuredly pile up when the issue comes before them, women voters will have their full share.

Toronto Mail and Empire—In the many letters on that subject that have appeared in our columns in the past few months every phase of it has been dealt with and every shade of opinion has found expression. It has been fully discussed and on one point there has been virtual agreement, namely, that there should be no restoration of the bar trade.

## Opponents Won Over

Owen Sound Sun—The battle has been a long, hard one. The same battle will be on in Canada when the people are called on after the war to declare whether war-time prohibition is to be permanent or not. The experience of the United States will be an inspiration to the advocates of prohibition in Canada. It would be la-

## NEW ZEALAND DRY OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Canadian Labor Leader Describes the Situation on Completing a Speaking Campaign There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—That prohibition will carry in New Zealand when the referendum is taken in April next, is the conviction of James Simpson, a leading Canadian representative of labor who, as already stated by the Canadian news office, has just returned from a prohibition speaking campaign in that country. Mr. Simpson is a former chairman of the board of control, Ottawa, and a

to complete the construction. As a by-product of the scheme 1,000,000 horsepower would be developed. The program includes the creation of 28 miles of artificial waterway and the improvement by dredging and excavation of 80 miles of river and lake beds. There is available 332 miles of natural waterway over 300 feet wide and 22 feet deep. The matter of distance between Chicago and the lower lakes is cited as among the chief reasons for the preference for the Georgian Bay waterway scheme.

The decision of the Canadian Government to enlarge the Welland Canal meant that the Georgian Bay scheme would not be proceeded with (for some time at any rate) and that the St. Lawrence would be made the grain route to Montreal. The Canadian Marine Association and most of the marine interests favored the St. Lawrence route. Only lately the Canada

## NAVAJO BLANKET WEAVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Our start was premeditatedly an early one as the hogan where we had been told there were Yei belt shi blankets in process of weaving was six miles from camp up the valley of the San Juan River, and it was desirable even in the comfortable automobile of our friend, the young trader from Shiprock, to make the excursion in the cool of the morning. Well enough we knew the fierceness of July noonday sun above the Navajo desert! Besides, if we arrived at the hogan toward the middle of the day or in the afternoon, we should probably find the family at the midday meal or taking

resented the Yei—Navajo divinities—instead of the conventional geometrical figures ordinarily used in the design of a Navajo blanket. The brightly colored manikins, notwithstanding a general tendency to triangular heads and feet, appeared so innocent on their background of brown and gray native wool—they themselves being woven in of the manufactured yarns that we could not but smile at their grotesqueness.

Our friend, the trader, told us that a great decrease has taken place in the production of the Navajo blankets within the past few months. This is due to the high price of wool. At such a price for raw material as the Navajos received for the last clip, they do not need to labor converting it into blankets. These are always purchased by pound at the trading post, payment being made for the greater part in articles of clothing and food necessary for their simple existence at the hogan or shepherd's camp.

## AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—The state Senate on Tuesday passed a joint resolution ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment. The vote was 29 to 16. Pennsylvania thus becomes the forty-fifth state to ratify. The House of Representatives adopted the resolution three weeks ago.

## WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Federation of Women's Institutes of Canada passed a resolution at its closing session, urging that the federal government immediately confer on women the right to sit in the Dominion House of Parliament at Ottawa. The Hon. Arthur Meighen, Acting Minister of Justice, upon being queried on this point by the federation, wired that women electors have not the right to sit in the House of Commons. The federation will take measures to interest the disbanding Red Cross societies and auxiliaries as well as Navy League auxiliaries in the Federated Institutes. Miss Mary McIsaac of Alberta, who pronounced this constructive scheme, held that the institutes embodied in their program the work these other auxiliaries propose to organize for under peace. Much duplication of work and energy would be saved by their entering into the institutes. Two important resolutions passed by the federation will be forwarded to the Dominion Government. They are a resolution urging that the present prohibition federal measure obtained by order-in-council be made permanent, and a further resolution asking the government to make adequate provision for the establishment of a laboratory for general experiments, investigations, and research into household economics.

## CABINET CHANGES AT REGINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Due to the resignation from the Saskatchewan government of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, a rearrangement of portfolios has been made necessary and the work of the government is to be in future carried on by a Cabinet of seven instead of eight as hitherto. The Premier and president of the Executive Council, W. M. Martin, K. C., becomes Minister of Railways in addition to his former duties. The Hon. C. A. Dunning, Treasurer, gives up the portfolio as Minister of Telephones and takes the agricultural portfolio. The Hon. W. E. Knowles, Secretary, becomes also Minister of Telephones.

## NEW RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Western cities have received satisfactory assurances by telegrams from the delegates sent to interview the federal government, that a large construction program would be undertaken this year to relieve unemployment. The delegates telegraphed that 300 miles of railway construction work would be undertaken in Alberta and Saskatchewan in connection with the Canadian national railway system. Much work on roads was also promised in conjunction with the provincial government, the amount which the Dominion Government proposes to spend in this Province being \$400,000.

## TRADE OF SIBERIA IS TO BE SOUGHT

Business Interests of Seattle. Washington. Propose Inauguration of Regular Sailings of American Merchant Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—No subject based on reconstruction is getting the attention of Seattle's business interests as that of closer connections with Siberia. Reversal through the war of the avenues of overseas trade and the more general use of the trans-Pacific highways has given manufacturers and jobbers here a glimpse of the commercial possibilities on the other side.

While Japan has enjoyed a practical monopoly of the ocean tonnage between Puget Sound and the Orient up to the present, plans are being made here for the inauguration of regular sailings of American merchant ships, and overseas trade experts are being secured by these corporations with special regard to their fitness in dealing with commercial problems in Siberia. Steamship companies have created foreign trade departments for the express purpose of procuring a foothold in Siberia. Experimental sailings from Puget Sound for the Orient, by vessels owned and operated by companies with headquarters here, already have been started.

W. A. Russell, former United States trade commissioner in Siberia, now at the head of the foreign trade department of the Pacific Steamship Company, a post recently created for him in view of the expected volume of trade, as speaker at a luncheon at the Transportation Club, asserted that Siberia's problem from the standpoint of closer trade relations with the United States was not that of finance, but of education. "If we are practically and promptly to develop our trade relations with Siberia," he said, "we must show its people how to assemble, how to sell and how to organize its imports and exports. We must send our men there, to live, to educate commercially. The problem is much broader than finance, covering as it does the field of democratic missionary work, best defined in answer to the question as to why America entered the world war. We cannot build up our trade with Siberia with firearms, but with the weapons of democracy."

Mr. Russell said that Siberia is producing enough, and that increased production is therefore unnecessary. How to get the products together, how to transport them to market, the location of markets and avenues through which these products must pass are so far facts that are sealed to the average Siberian. He pointed out that western Siberia exported 70,000 tons of a high grade of butter to England in 1914, that it sold \$130,000,000 of its products in the United States in 1918, but bought only \$4,000,000 worth here.

## WAR-TIME DRY BILL IS INDORSED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor, Licensed Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With Senator King, Democrat, Utah, dissenting, the Senate Judiciary subcommittee has voted to report favorably the Sheppard Bill to enforce war-time prohibition.

The subcommittee struck out the provision making owners of buildings liable for violation by tenants. The Department of Justice is authorized to prosecute complaints reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and \$1,500,000 is allowed to carry out the provisions of the bill.

## SALES TO SOLDIERS FORBIDDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—A measure has been introduced in the Rhode Island Assembly making it a state offense for liquor to be sold to men in uniform. The bill would prohibit also the sale of liquor to any party which included an enlisted man. The penalty would be a fine of not more than \$1000, or a jail sentence of not more than one year. The sum of \$5000 is set aside for the enforcement of the measure.



In gala attire to have her picture taken

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

mentable if we should fall where they succeeded, and it would create on the border a menace and a nuisance that might easily result in strained relations and consequent discriminating legislation.

Winnipeg Tribune—I have yet to hear regret expressed by a single person. Indeed, many of those who most earnestly commend the act now are the majority of those who opposed prohibition at the time it was introduced. It was said that prohibition would have a bad effect upon business. The absolute reverse has been the case. The tens of thousands that every month found their way over the gin counter have been turned into the retail stores to buy clothing and food for thousands of children who formerly were neglected. But perhaps the greatest tribute after all to the splendid success of prohibition is the fact that nearly all the jails in the Province have been closed and the cost of the administration of justice greatly curtailed. The measure carried overwhelmingly with the votes of men only.

## REPARATION LEAGUE FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Reparation League of Montreal is the name of a new organization formed by representative business, professional, and military men of the city. The aims of the organization are, in general, toward the fulfillment in their entirety to returning soldiers of the promises made to them by the public in the early days of the war. The league will work for the accomplishment of its aims by supplementing the efforts of the federal and provincial authorities as well as those of various organizations in reestablishing the returning soldier in rational civil life. It has been decided to open the offices of the organization in the Peel Street barracks. By having offices in the barracks the league will be able to get in personal touch with every soldier discharged in Montreal. The discharged man will be able to immediately state his desires as regards employment to officers of the league and they will take steps for finding him employment. One of the chief aims of the league for the present will be the promotion of public opinion in favor of the employment of returned soldiers.

## CANADA'S NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The personnel and the vessels belonging to the Canadian Navy are as follows, according to recent statistics: Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy number 749; officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, 4734. Naval vessels on the Atlantic, H. M. C. S. Niobe, depot and training ship; H. M. C. S. Shearwater, submarine depot ship and two submarines; H. M. C. S. Grilse, torpedo boat destroyer; nine auxiliary patrol ships, 47 armed trawlers, 58 armed drifters, 11 armed mine sweepers and tugs, and a flotilla of motor launches. Naval vessels on the Pacific Coast: H. M. C. S. Rainbow, depot and training ship; H. M. C. S. Algerine, sloop; auxiliary patrol ship Malaspina, and motor launches, H. M. C. S. Shearwater and two submarines in the early part of the war were stationed on the Pacific Coast but in the summer of 1917 these vessels proceeded to Halifax via the Panama Canal.

member of the Royal Commission on Industrial and Technical Education.

"The campaign has been a very successful one," said Mr. Simpson. "Recent legislation in New Zealand has brought about great changes by which prohibition can be obtained. Under the old laws the temperance people had to poll 60 per cent of the vote, and if successful the liquor trade was to be allowed 4½ years' continuance. Now the law gives the temperance people a bare majority and wipes out the 4½ years favoring the liquor interests."

"New Zealand proposes to compensate the liquor people to the extent of \$22,500,000, which really amounts to the good will of the licensees. This compensation was recommended by the efficiency board appointed by the New Zealand Government to consider war and reconstruction problems. It recommended prohibition as necessary for a national war measure and as a permanent measure in the interests of national efficiency. If the referendum carries prohibition goes into effect on June 1, 1919."

"There are hundreds of business men in New Zealand who have hitherto been opposed to prohibition and who are not total abstainers who are now enthusiastic supporters of the prohibition measure. It is proposed to establish a fund of anywhere from \$300,000 to \$500,000 to fight the liquor interests. When I left New Zealand it looked as if the temperance people would win."

## IMPORTANCE OF GEORGIAN BAY ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—The agitation to have Kingston harbor deepened, so as to maintain the supremacy of the Canadian over the American waterway to Montreal and the seaboard, revives the discussion of the relative merits of the St. Lawrence and the Georgian Bay routes. Montreal marine men are reported to be averse to the canalization of the St. Lawrence being proceeded with to meet the needs of larger vessels, owing to the enlargement of the Welland Canal. They are of the view that the construction of the Georgian Bay route is of more importance than is the St. Lawrence. The reasons assigned for the preference of the Georgian Bay canalization are given in the fact that this route is entirely in Canadian territory, while the St. Lawrence is along the boundary and the waterway would be subject to international disputes and its utility might be lessened on that account.

The cost of the waterway connecting Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario is placed at \$100,000,000 for a 22-foot depth. Ten years would be required

Steamships Limited and the Western Grain Growers Association declared that Port Arthur should be the western terminal and Kingston with its magnificent harbor the terminal, at the foot of the Great Lakes. The big grain vessels would come down the lakes to Kingston and save much time by transshipping into elevators here, river barges carrying the grain on to Montreal as fast as it could be poured into them. The chief reason given for the route via Kingston is that it would be much safer than to run big steamers through the proposed Georgian Bay route and also safer for the vessels of deep-draft to transship at Kingston than to go on through the St. Lawrence to Montreal.

The Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works in the Canadian Government, was in Kingston recently to look over the harbor with a view to sizing up the situation. There has been a scheme afoot to make Prescott, 60 miles east of Kingston in the St. Lawrence, and just across the river from Ogdensburg, New York, the place of grain transshipment to Montreal, but marine interests point out that Kingston is the natural point for a terminal and that the big vessels should not take any chance running over the Thousand Isles route from Kingston to Prescott.

## GOOD ROADS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Province will in the next decade double the good roads built in the past 10 years. The provincial authorities will carry out this policy because of the universal demand that is now being made by the people of the municipalities throughout the Province, who have come to realize the value of improved highways. During the past 10 years there have been over 2500 miles of highways in the Province macadamized or graveled—during the next ten years the total will, it is expected, reach nearly a quarter of the whole road mileage of the Province, which amounts to 40,000. The first two years were a period of mission work, and the road policy of the government was only in full operation in 1914. Then came the war, and the construction work dropped off in 1915, while during the next year there was a still further decrease, the lowest ebb being reached in 1917, with a slight increase last year. Omitting the first two years, the average construction for five years has been 400 miles a year. Included in the fine new highways built are the Montreal-Quebec Road, 159 miles; the Montreal-Roseville Point Road, or King Edward Highway, 38 miles; the Lewis-Jackman Road, 95 miles; the Chambly Road, 15 miles; and the Sherbrooke-Derby Line Road, 20 miles.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOUR CONTESTS  
IN CONFERENCE

Universities of Minnesota and Chicago Are Expected to Win Their Games Against Wisconsin and Illinois on Saturday

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE  
A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	9	0	1.000
Minnesota	8	0	1.000
Northwestern	5	2	.714
Illinois	5	4	.555
Michigan	2	4	.333
Ohio State	2	4	.333
Purdue	2	6	.250
Indiana	2	6	.250
Wisconsin	2	7	.222
Iowa	2	7	.222

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Four games are scheduled to be played in the Intercollegiate Athletic Association basketball championship race Saturday, and the two undefeated teams, University of Chicago and University of Minnesota, will be seen in action. The former will play the University of Illinois at Urbana, while the latter will meet the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin. In the two other games, Northwestern University will meet the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan, while Purdue University will meet Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio.

Chief interest will naturally be centered in the two first-named games. Minnesota should have no difficulty in winning from the Badgers, as the latter defeated that team 38 to 11, when they met at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Jan. 18, and although Wisconsin has improved much since that time, the improvement has not been enough to warrant a reversal of that result, although the score will probably be closer.

Chicago goes to Urbana expecting a hard tussle. The Maroons are just now at the top of their game; but the Illini is playing better ball than when the two teams met Feb. 8, and Chicago won 17 to 12. Chicago should win; but unless there is a surprise, the battle will be a very close one.

While the two other games do not figure very much in the championship standing, both are expected to be very close. Northwestern defeated Michigan at Evanston, Illinois, Jan. 25, by one point, the score being 17 to 16; but since then the Wolverines have been greatly strengthened, and they are picked to win this week. Purdue defeated Ohio State, Feb. 8, by 42 to 20; but the latter team is now much stronger than it was at that time and the result will surely be much closer.

In the 40 games played to date, 1796 points have been scored, an average of nearly 45 to a game. Minnesota is easily leading in team scoring, with 255 for eight games. Purdue, which has played in 11 games, is next with 229, while Chicago, which has played in nine, has scored 205.

It is in defensive strength that one of the big factors in Chicago's successful record is to be found. The Maroon have had only 133 points scored against them in nine games, while Minnesota has had one more in less than 234 scored on it in 10 games.

The total number of players who have figured in the scoring is now 76, five more than last week. Of this number A. D. Smith 19 of Purdue is now the top man with 85 points to his credit. A week ago he was in fifth place with only 59 points. He has made 23 goals from the floor and 39 from the foul line. W. C. Gorgas 19, last week's leader, has dropped back into second place with 82 points to his credit. He has made 27 goals from the floor and 28 from the foul line. There is a tie for third place in the standing between Capt. E. S. Platon 20 of Minnesota and R. F. Wilcox 20 of Northwestern, each having 75 points. Platon has made 23 goals from the floor and 29 from the foul line, while Wilcox has made 22 from the floor and 31 from the foul line.

Goals—Floor Fouls—  
A. D. Smith, Purdue 23 29 85  
W. C. Gorgas, Purdue 27 28 82  
E. S. Platon, Minnesota 22 28 75  
R. F. Wilcox, Northwestern 22 31 75  
Arnold Oes 21 and N. E. Kingsley 20, both of Minnesota, are tied for the most goals from the floor with 36 each, while A. D. Smith of Purdue has the most goals from the foul line with 29. The full list follows:

Player	Goals	Fouls	Pts.
A. D. Smith, Purdue	23	29	85
W. C. Gorgas, Purdue	27	28	82
E. S. Platon, Minnesota	22	28	75
R. F. Wilcox, Northwestern	22	31	75
Arnold Oes, Minnesota	36	0	72
N. E. Kingsley, Minnesota	36	0	72
A. J. Karpus, Michigan	19	21	69
E. L. Wilson, Illinois	19	21	69
H. S. Brown, Iowa	6	45	57
H. S. Dean, Indiana	14	28	56
D. D. Kirkhoff, Chicago	23	27	55
M. K. Keap, Wisconsin	14	25	53
E. R. Markley, Purdue	19	7	45
A. Marquardt, Northwestern	21	3	45
D. G. Taylor, Illinois	21	3	45
A. J. Karpus, Michigan	19	21	69
H. G. Williams, Chicago	20	0	40
D. H. Tison, Purdue	19	0	38
M. E. Lawler, Minnesota	16	0	32
A. J. Karpus, Michigan	19	21	69
A. G. Zeller, Wisconsin	14	1	29
J. C. Francis, Ohio State	13	31	27
H. A. Elison, Northwestern	14	0	28
S. Matheny, Ohio State	14	0	28
R. P. Cotton, Iowa	13	0	26
A. L. Phillips, Indiana	7	10	24
D. E. Fisher, Illinois	11	0	24
M. E. Smith, Purdue	11	0	22
M. B. Barnes, Iowa	10	21	20
W. M. Zeller, Indiana	9	21	21
A. J. Karpus, Michigan	19	21	69
P. S. Hinkle, Chicago	9	0	18
D. J. Bauer, Wisconsin	9	0	18
W. McFadden, Wisconsin	9	0	18
P. J. Weston, Wisconsin	9	0	18
D. O. Rychemer, Michigan	9	0	18
R. C. Campbell, Purdue	7	1	15
Robert Phillips, Iowa	6	0	12
R. A. Ingwersen, Illinois	7	0	14
N. Hewitt, Michigan	4	5	12
A. MacFarland, Ohio State	6	1	12
L. B. Stinson, Iowa	6	0	12
W. J. Ligan, Northwestern	6	0	12
A. J. Olin, Michigan	6	0	12
A. J. Whipple, Purdue	6	0	12
J. J. McMillan, Michigan	6	0	12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ROCKY MOUNTAIN  
HAS GOOD RACE

Upsets and Surprises Are the Chief Features of That Conference's Basketball Championship Contests This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GOLDEN, Colorado—The winter sports season in the Rocky Mountain Conference has been one of upsets and surprises. Teams that apparently had no chance for conference honors have climbed steadily to the top, and others which were picked as contenders for the title have settled to the bottom. Of this last class the Colorado School of Mines is a typical example. The team secured a running start by starting practice earlier than the others, and in the few practice games that were scheduled played in what resembled championship style. They won the first game of the season from Denver University.

Their second game was played with Colorado College at Colorado Springs. They lost by a single field goal, the final score being 25 to 23. In the opinion of newspaper men and critics this game and the second game between these two teams played three weeks later were two of the best games that have ever been played on a Rocky Mountain floor. In the first, the teams were extremely well matched. The college men were much larger and taller and so had one advantage; but the miners were much faster and handier with the ball. At the close of the regular interval of play the score was 28 to 23. In the extra period the Colorado College men made one field goal which meant victory to them. The second game went to the miners, 32 to 19. In the return contest with Denver, no one doubts that the Denver men were outplayed, but this very fact is what brought them victory. While the miners were working hard, the Denver men took it easy and allowed the score to creep up against them. Then in the final 10 minutes of play they opened up in whirlwind fashion and won the game with little trouble.

It is in defensive strength that one of the big factors in Chicago's successful record is to be found. The Maroon have had only 133 points scored against them in nine games, while Minnesota has had one more in less than 234 scored on it in 10 games.

The total number of players who have figured in the scoring is now 76, five more than last week. Of this number A. D. Smith 19 of Purdue is now the top man with 85 points to his credit. A week ago he was in fifth place with only 59 points. He has made 23 goals from the floor and 39 from the foul line. W. C. Gorgas 19, last week's leader, has dropped back into second place with 82 points to his credit. He has made 27 goals from the floor and 28 from the foul line. There is a tie for third place in the standing between Capt. E. S. Platon 20 of Minnesota and R. F. Wilcox 20 of Northwestern, each having 75 points. Platon has made 23 goals from the floor and 29 from the foul line, while Wilcox has made 22 from the floor and 31 from the foul line.

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Between this latter game and the second one with Colorado College, Coach Packard made one of the cleverest shifts of players and produced the biggest surprise that was brought about in the Conference this season. Colorado College was picked to win, and it was believed that the miners had no chance with any other team in the Conference. The renovated team, however, played a game that has seldom been equaled in the West. Throughout the season, four men in particular have stood out brilliantly. Guy Miller 19, captain of the team and forward, has shown fine ability for field direction. He handled the team while on the floor in a manner that brought about team work that was out of the ordinary. At the same time he played his position well and was always to be relied upon to do good work on free throws. George Dunn 20, who played guard until the shift was made, when he was transferred to forward, played both positions well, but did the most effective work as a forward.

Ernest Brunte 20, guard, handled his position well and covered his opposing forward constantly. Although at first his personal fouls were large in number as those of most guards are, he cut them down until in the last contest he played the entire game without having one called on him.

L. Bryan 22, although a freshman, was used first as a forward. When the shift was made he was changed to center, where his talent for that position was realized.

At present it is impossible to pick the most probable winner of the Rocky Mountain championship. The miners are apparently out of running, although they can cause considerable trouble and many upsets in the standing of the other teams.

FOREST NEEDS OF  
NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GREENSBORO, North Carolina—Plans to obtain a state appropriation of \$10,000 for promotion of North Carolina forestry, to be supplemented by a like amount from the federal government, featured the ninth annual meeting of the State Forestry Association, at Raleigh, North Carolina. The necessity for enlarged funds herewith systematically to combat fire menace, provide for reforestation and solve kindred problems was emphasized by all the speakers.

OHIO STATE HAS  
VETERANS BACK

Coach F. R. Castleman Expects to Develop a Varsity Track Team That Will Make a Good Showing This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Track practice was started at Ohio State University immediately after the opening of the second semester, and the return of former track athletes is expected to give the Buckeyes one of the best teams they have had in recent years. Coach F. R. Castleman has hopes of making more of an impression in Intercollegiate Conference A. A. circles than in past years.

Capt. W. D. Griffith 19 was the first veteran to return, having been released from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Griffith holds the Western Conference javelin record, from regulation throw. He is also a hurdler and high jumper. H. A. Locke 21, of Cleveland, a 10s. man, also entered college. Locke, as a freshman last year, was the best dash man in the university.

In the mile M. E. Steinhilber 20, a lieutenant in the aviation corps, will probably run. It is also possible that F. E. Todd 19, elected captain in 1917, will be released from the army in time for track work. Todd is also a distance man. Other long-distance runners are C. E. Augst 19, and R. L. Roach 21. Both have had experience and should be good for points.

In the weights, Coach Castleman will have F. R. Williamson 20, better known as fullback on the Great Lakes team in 1918, and A. J. Nemecek 20, also a football and basketball man. G. R. Stinchcomb 20, quarterback on the Cleveland Naval Reserve football team last fall, will be available for the dashes and broad jump. Stinchcomb is good for over 21 ft. in the broad jump and 10-1-5 in the 100-yard dash.

No indoor meets have been scheduled for Ohio State because of the uncertainty of having the gymnasium and lack of material last semester. It is probable that the Buckeyes will send a team to the "Big Ten" indoor meet.

Ohio State will probably be handicapped as usual by not having any real high-class performers who can take firsts in Western Conference meets. Locke, who as a high school man gave much promise, may be the one exception to this usual situation. The Buckeyes have one of the best freshman dash men ever to enroll in the university in Louis Moorehead 22, of Toledo. For two years Moorehead has been the fastest high school track man in the State. He was a member of the Scott High School (Toledo) football team which won the national championship two years ago.

NORTHWESTERN  
GETS ERICKSON

Is the Sixth Player of the Great Lakes N. T. S. Football Eleven to Join That University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—The sixth player of the unbeaten Great Lakes Naval Training Station football team of 1918, Harold Erickson, halfback, joined Northwestern University this week. He was mustered out as a midshipman last Saturday. Erickson was one of the stand-bys of the Great Lakes eleven for two seasons. Before joining the navy he played a year and a half in the backfield for St. Olaf's College of Northfield, Minnesota. He will be eligible for competition next autumn, as will the five other Great Lakes players who preceded him to the local institution, under the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association ruling which provides that bona fide registrations in college after release from army or navy service shall make the entire scholastic year count for athletes, instead of holding them ineligible for an exact year from the day they register.

The Great Lakes athletes who preceded Erickson to the local institution are expected to make Northwestern the most formidable football team in the Conference next fall. Added to the six Great Lakes men will be R. A. Koehler 20, fullback of the unbeaten navy team of the Chicago Auxiliary Naval Reserve Officers School, which was the only team in the country, service or varsity which in any way matched Great Lakes' record last autumn.

Two more Great Lakes men registered at Northwestern, but later withdrew their registration, leaving as a nucleus for 1919 football, seven splendid athletes. The men are R. A. Koehler 20, fullback; H. A. Elison 21, and Harold Erickson, halfbacks; L. S. Bernard 21 and C. S. Bernard 21, ends; C. E. Knicht 21, center, and B. H. Miller 22, guard.

LAFAYETTE SELECTS  
PITT MAN AS COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EASTON, Pennsylvania—For the first time in the history of athletics, Lafayette College has selected a University of Pittsburgh man to coach its football team next fall. Dr. J. B. Sutherland, one of the greatest line men who ever played with G. S. Warner at Pittsburgh, has been appointed head coach of the Maroon and

WISCONSIN HAS  
NO TRACK STARS

Coach T. E. Jones Is Developing the Badger Candidates With a View to the Season of 1920 Rather Than to This One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—University of Wisconsin is not anticipating a favorable year for track. War has so completely depleted the ranks of its athletes in all sports that it is impossible to build up well-balanced or experienced teams to compete with other Intercollegiate Conference A. A. universities which have been more fortunate in the number of men back from service, or which have not lost so many through enlistment.

No general plans are being laid for either an indoor team or an outdoor team in track. Coach T. E. Jones will do his best to turn out an aggregation to compete in the scheduled contests, but has no expectation for a successful year.

Poor condition of the track has delayed the beginning of practice. During the S. A. T. C. the indoor field was used as a mess hall and as a consequence was entirely ruined for running purposes. Because of this the team has not had an opportunity to get into trim or to develop any signs of good quality.

Coach Jones had counted on the return of a large number of his former athletes from the service in time to get into condition for the meets which are to be held next month. He has had to face disappointment on this score, however, as not a single one of the expected men is back. And not only have no men returned but H. A. Gill 20, a "W" man in the high jump left college at the beginning of the second quarter.

March 8 the Wisconsin team meets Notre Dame, and March 22 the Conference meet is held at Evanston, Ill., and March 14 a relay carnival of conference teams will be held at Madison, Wisconsin.

In the whole make-up of his team which will enter these contests, Coach Jones has only two "W" men. A. R. Burr 20 and B. W. Elsom 19, both in the two-mile. B. E. Meyers 20, R. W. Ramsey 20 and H. Hsieh 19 are "aW" men, but have not shown their best form this year.

## Sure Point Winners

The only sure point winners on his team are Burr and Elsom. Both of these men have had previous Conference experience on the cross-country and track teams. Elsom was captain of this year's cross-country squad and Burr has been chosen to lead the team of next year. In the two-mile Wisconsin should score in every meet.

Wellington Brothers 21 and Meyers are distance men of some ability who will supplement the work of Elsom and Burr. Ramsey is set for the half-mile, although his time has not given any indication that he will be able to do much against other Conference men. Hsieh, a Chinese student, will be Wisconsin's chief asset in the sprints, and should be able to place in the quarter, L. W. Hall 20, P. A. Kayser 21, and E. E. Fourness 20 are all fast men, although not up to a high Conference standard.

For pole vaulters, J. O. Pauly 21 and A. M. Spafford 19 are the only men available. Spafford is also running in the hurdles and will enter the high jump. Weight men are M. M. Hanson 19 and R. H. Blatter 21. L. D. Edwards 20 is entered in the high jump.

For the mile relay, Coach Jones has a lineup of men that should be able to place. Kayser, Hall, Fourness, and Ramsey are the quartet that will compose the team from present indications. Ramsey was a member of last year's relay team, but the other men are all new to the race.

In no race excepting the two-mile has Wisconsin any men who are certain to be strong contenders against the opposing teams. If only two or three of the stronger men of last year or of the year previous could have returned from the service the university would have been assured a good team, but under the present circumstances it does not appear that the Badgers will count for much in the coming race.

With a strong and well-balanced freshman team in the field, and with the return of old men for next year, Coach Jones is looking forward to the present to bring good results. The freshman squad in a dual meet ran away from the varsity. It has men who will probably be stars next year, and with such men as will return for next year Wisconsin can then be counted on for a high-class team.

While the varsity team is not a shining light, intramural sports have been carried on with the greatest success in the history of this form of athletic competition at Wisconsin. Hundreds of students are competing each Saturday in inter-college, interfraternity, and inter-class events. It is expected that this competition will develop some material for the varsity squad.

CHAMPIONS ENTER  
THE FINAL ROUND

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—W. T. Tilden 24 and Vincent Richards, United States doubles lawn tennis champions of 1918, continue to win in the annual Middle States covered-court tournament here and they are now in the final round of the doubles division of play.

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and G. B. Pfingst of the University of Pennsylvania in the semi-final round, 6-3, 6-3. The contest was little more than a practice match for the winners. One other match was played in the doubles, Ralph Hothersall and H. T. Martin defeating Lieut. R. T. Guilbert and Lieut. C. B. Herd, United States Navy, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.

Richards and W. F. Johnson started to play their semi-final round match in the singles Tuesday; but had to give it up, with Richards winning the first set at 6-2, and the second standing at 5-4 in favor of Johnson. The match will be started over again. The summary:

MIDDLE STATES (COVERED-COURT DOUBLES)—Second Round  
Ralph Hothersall and H. T. Martin, Beifield, defeated Lieut. R. T. Guilbert and Lieut. C. B. Herd, United States Navy, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.

Semi-Final Round  
W. T. Tilden 24 and Vincent Richards defeated Donald Nichols and G. B. Pfingst, University of Pennsylvania, 6-3, 6-3.

APPEL WINNER  
OVER CARHART

Harvard Club Star Defeats Yale Club Player in Invitation Squash Tennis Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—J. W. Appel Jr., of the Harvard Club, was the winner of the annual invitation squash tennis tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association, which was held on the courts of the Yale Club recently. The final round was played Tuesday and Appel easily disposed of his opponent, H. W. Carhart of the Yale Club in straight games, 15-3, 15-7, 15-3.

While Carhart did not show as good form in the final round as he had in the previous ones, Appel well deserved the victory. Considering the fact that the Harvard man had had little chance to practice, his game was remarkably strong. He took only 35 minutes to finish the match, the quickest time made in the tournament, and in the first and third games he was playing so well that he allowed his opponent only three points in each. Appel was especially good in his corner-to-corner and cross-court shots. The match by points follows:

FIRST GAME  
Appel.....1 0 3 0 4 1 0 3 3-15  
Carhart.....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1-3  
Appel—Appel—Outs, 2; service, 3; placement, 6; misses, 3; telltale, 1. Carhart—Outs, 1; placement, 1; telltale, 1.

SECOND GAME  
Appel.....0 0 1 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 3-15  
Carhart.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3  
Appel—Appel—Outs, 1; service, 2; placement, 6; misses, 3; telltale, 1. Carhart—Placement, 3; misses, 2; telltale, 2.

THIRD GAME  
Appel.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1-15  
Carhart.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3  
Appel—Appel—Outs, 3; service, 3; placement, 5; misses, 4. Carhart—Placement, 1; misses, 2.

Referee—W. A. Kinsella, Squash Club.

COMMISSION MARKET  
(PROJECT PROPOSED)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

BALDWIN GROSS  
SALES INCREASE

Volume and Value of Locomotive Works Production Exceed Previous Records—Balance for Dividends Reduced

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gross sales of the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the year ended Dec. 31, last, amounted to \$123,179,252, compared with \$98,263,865 in 1917. After heavy reserves and deductions for all charges and preferred dividends, there was a surplus of \$4,352,296, equal to 21.76 per cent on the common stock, compared with \$6,905,722, or 35.53 per cent on the common in the previous year. However, in 1918, there was a deduction of \$2,500,000 from the surplus on unexpended appropriations, so that the final surplus was \$1,852,296, equal to 9.02 per cent on the junior issue. The income account follows:

Gross sales \$123,179,252  
Cost 105,322,455  
Gross profit 17,856,797  
Other income 1,903,641  
Total income 19,760,438  
Taxes, interest, etc. 1,498,329  
Balance 18,262,109  
Depreciation 1,850,000  
Tax reserve 6,000,000  
Adjustments, etc. 460,895  
Amortization 3,498,921  
Total deductions 12,000,816  
Balance 6,261,293  
Dividends 1,400,000  
Surplus 4,861,293  
Unexpended approx. 2,500,000  
Surplus \$1,852,296

President Alva B. Johnson says in part to the stockholders:

A year ago in the report for 1917, it was stated that "During the entire year the plant has been operated as nearly to its maximum capacity as was consistent with the difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of material and fuel, difficulties of transportation, embargoes on shipments, etc." These conditions continued throughout 1918. Nevertheless, both the volume and the value of production exceeded all previous records. There were constructed 3532 new locomotives and 11 railway mounts for 14-inch guns, 16 caterpillar mounts for seven-inch guns, etc., having a value of \$109,515,970; other regular work was completed amounting to \$13,663,281. The total production of every kind amounted to \$123,179,252.

Contracts with various departments of the United States Government for locomotives, gun mounts, tanks, and other materials, to a value of approximately \$88,400,000, were canceled after the signing of the armistice.

The rail program of the Netherlands Colonial Department contemplates building about 450 miles annually on Sumatra, and possibly 100 miles annually on Java, for some time. Java already has about 3000 miles of railroads and Sumatra about 750. A 70-pound rail is used. Rails of such size for 500 miles of construction would involve about 62,500 tons, until Holland commences to produce its own steel, a few years hence. Government and private interests are erecting a large steel plant near Amsterdam for filling Dutch domestic and colonial steel needs.

Since the opening of the year the Netherlands Colonial Department has bought about 15,000 tons of steel products from American producers. A relatively small part has been steel rails.

AMERICAN RAILS  
FOR NETHERLANDS

NEW YORK, New York—For some years the Netherlands will be a buyer of steel rails from American producers, to be used largely for extending railroads in its East Indian possessions in development of the big sugar industry. Annual buying likely will be at the rate of more than 50,000 tons.

The rail program of the Netherlands Colonial Department contemplates building about 450 miles annually on Sumatra, and possibly 100 miles annually on Java, for some time. Java already has about 3000 miles of railroads and Sumatra about 750. A 70-pound rail is used. Rails of such size for 500 miles of construction would involve about 62,500 tons, until Holland commences to produce its own steel, a few years hence. Government and private interests are erecting a large steel plant near Amsterdam for filling Dutch domestic and colonial steel needs.

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## NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Am Can	45 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
Am H & L	92	94 1/2	92	94 1/2
Am H & L Pfd	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Am Loco	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
*Am Smelting	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Am Sugar	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Anacosta	59 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2
Atchafalpa	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Baldwin Loco	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
B & O	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Beth Steel H	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
do Steel H	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
BRT	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Can Pac	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2
Can Leather	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
C M & St P	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
C R I & P	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
do 70	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
do 70	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Chino	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Corn Products	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Cuba Steel	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Cuba Steel	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
do Pfd	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Erie	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
Gen Electric	155 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/2
Gen Motors	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Goodrich	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Gr North Pfd	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Inspiration	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Int'l Harb Pfd	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Kennecott	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Max Motor	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Mex Pet	179 1/2	180 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2
Midvale	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Mo Pac	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
N Y Central	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
N Y N H & H	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
N O & N H	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Pen	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Penn	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Pierced-Arrow	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Ray Cons	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Rep & St	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
So Pacific	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
So Railway	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Studebaker	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Texas Co	192 1/2	193 1/2	192 1/2	193 1/2
U S Pacific	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2
U S Rubber	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
U S Steel	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
U S Steel	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Utah Copper	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Western Union	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Westinghouse	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Willy-Overland	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Total sales 544,500 shares.				

\*Ex-dividend.

## LIBERTY BONDS

L. 1 3 1/2	Open	High	Low	Last
L. 1 3 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1 3 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1 3 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1 3 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1 3 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1 3 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1 3 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1 3 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1 3 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2

## FOREIGN BONDS

FOREIGN BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 58 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anglo-French 58 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Lyons 68 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
City of Paris 68 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
L K 5 1/2 1919	100	100	100	100
L K 5 1/2 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
L K 5 1/2 1937	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

\*New York quotation.

## BOSTON STOCKS

Wednesday's Closing Prices

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		Adv.	Dec.	
Am Tel	105 1/2	1/4		
A Chem com	102			
Am V. el com	105 1/2	1/8		
Am Zinc	111 1/2			
do pfd	40 1/2			
Arizona Com	111 1/2			
Ad. G & W I	108 1/2	1 1/4		
Boston Fish	20 1/2			
Boston Elev	67 1/2			
Boston & Me	29 1/2		1/8	
Butte & Sup	41 1/2	3/8		
Cal & Arizona	57 1/2			
Cal & Hecla	42 1/2			
Copper Range	41 1/2			
Davis Dale	47 1/2		1/8	
East Butte	81 1/2			
Fairbanks	55 1/2			
Granby	68 1/2		1/8	
Greene-Carl	41 1/2			
I Creek com	45 1/2			
Isle Royale	25 1/2			
Lake Copper	31 1/2			
Mass Elec pfd	124 1/2			
Mass Gas	82 1/2			
Swift & Co	124 1/2			
United Fruit Colony	144 1/2			
United Fruit	144 1/2			
United Fruit	144 1/2			
United Fruit	144 1/2			
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\*New York quotation.

## LONDON STOCK

TRADING FLAT

LONDON, England—Disaffection was shown throughout the City yesterday because of the severity of the treasury's amended regulations as to new issues of capital. Trading in securities on the stock exchange continued to lack briskness, although the markets were firm in the main, deriving confidence from reiterated hopes of a settlement of the coal labor controversy. Domestic descriptions displayed a tendency to work higher. Grand Trunks were offered. Flatness was noted in Russians. The oil section was inclined to sag. Mexicans held well.

## ALUMINUM CONCERN'S NOTES

NEW YORK, New York—The Aluminum Company of America has sold \$12,000,000 4 per cent serial gold notes, due \$1,000,000 March 1, 1921, to 1923, inclusive, to a syndicate headed by the Union Trust Company and the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Bankers are offering the one-year maturity at par and the two and three-year maturities at 95 1/2 and 99 1/2, respectively.

## PETROLEUM RECEIPTS FIGURES

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania—Receipts of petroleum from the wells of Kansas and Oklahoma in January were 9,927,804 barrels, according to the Derrick. This was smaller than in December by 665,943 barrels. Deliveries by the midcontinent lines during January were 1,975,339 barrels, 1,108,491 barrels less than in December. Another decline on stocks was made in January, the reduction for the month being 1,736,000 barrels.

PORT OF BOSTON  
FOREIGN TRADE

Despite Various Adverse Conditions Total Commerce of Port Is Increased by About 18 Per Cent During the Year 1918

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A review of the commerce of the Port of Boston in 1918, by the foreign department of the National Shawmut Bank, says, in part:

Never before was the movement of merchandise and ships so completely subjected to one purpose—the winning of the war. Imports were regulated with a view of shutting off goods not absolutely necessary; production of war material was intensified; consumption was subjected to government limitations for the purpose of releasing for export the large quantities of commodities most needed by the Allies. Ships were diverted from regular routes and placed at the disposal of our army command.

Despite these adverse conditions total foreign trade of the port for 1918 increased by about 18 per cent, or from \$456,000,000 in 1917 to \$535,800,000 in 1918. This increase gives support to our contention that enough freight could be profitably assembled in Boston to increase foreign trade through this port, but that we need more ships to take care of it.

## Increase in Imports

Imports alone increased about 30 per cent, from \$228,000,000 to \$295,000,000. Hides and skins, among our most important imports, decreased in 1918 from \$20,800,000 to \$12,600,000. The main reason is the embargo imposed by our government. Chemicals and manufactures of fibers and leather show similar reductions.

The tremendous effort being made all over the country to expand our export trade should be reflected in the figures for the current year. It is gratifying, nevertheless, that exports from Boston increased more than 6 per cent in 1918, or from \$207,000,000 to \$220,000,000. The principal increases are: automobiles, breadstuffs, manufactures of fibers, leather and cotton, as well as meats and dairy products and fish. An enormous decrease is registered for manufactures of iron and steel (munitions), from \$51,000,000 in 1917 to \$25,000,000. Cotton decreased from \$26,800,000 to \$15,400,000. Imports from Europe decreased enormously during 1918. While in 1917 they were \$300,000,000 the total last year was only \$100,000,000.

## South American Trade

South America, of late our principal source of supply, increased from \$97,000,000 in 1917 to \$122,000,000 in 1918. Imports from Argentina alone reached last year \$108,500,000 as against \$79,000,000 in 1917. India shows a decrease from \$20,500,000 to \$7,500,000.

Exports to Europe increased slightly, from \$195,000,000 to \$201,000,000. England received increased exports while France and Italy received less. Our exports to neutral countries, notably Scandinavia and Switzerland, increased greatly.

Our exports to South America were little more than \$500,000. This necessitates the diversion of steamers to other ports, principally New York. Manufactured goods exported to South America, it is safe to assume, for Massachusetts alone are about \$10,000,000. While there may be cases where necessity for shipping via New York is evident, a great number of New England exporters could, to their advantage, route their cargoes through this port, nearer most South American markets than other ports of the Atlantic Coast.

## STOCKS MOVE TO

A HIGHER LEVEL

Specialties were very much in demand in yesterday's New York stock market. In the early trading Kelly-Springfield Tire recorded a spectacular advance. Other industrials, particularly the motors, became strong, and the entire market moved up in sympathy. General Motors had a net gain for the day of 5 1/2, Maxwell 1 1/2, Kelly-Springfield Tire 4, Goodrich 1 1/2, American Can 1 1/2, American Beet Sugar 2 1/2, Anaconda 1 1/2, Bethlehem "B" 2, Corn Products 1 1/2, Crutcher 1 1/2, Marine preferred 3 1/2, Westinghouse 2 1/2, and United States Steel 1 1/2. Boston stocks also were stronger, Stewart showing a gain of 1 1/2.

## WHEELING STEEL AND IRON CO.

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The annual report of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows net profits of \$6,395,057 compared with \$5,531,519; total income \$5,596,719; net profits after charges \$5,826,270, subject to income and excess profits taxes. The total value of shipments for the year was \$2,475,915 compared with \$2,794,341 in 1917.

## OHIO OIL'S REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The Ohio Oil Company's balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1918, shows total resources of \$85,399,397, compared with \$85,484,242 in 1917; profit and loss surplus, \$63,839,642, compared with \$65,950,749, after paying \$14,400,000 dividends, a surplus decrease of \$2,111,107.

## ILLINOIS PIPE LINE COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York—The Illinois Pipe Line Company balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1918, shows total resources of \$23,097,847, compared with \$21,479,044 in the preceding year, and a profit and loss surplus of \$692,127 compared with \$37,632.

## DIVIDENDS

The Southwest Pipe Line has declared a quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Auto Sales Corporation has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 31 on stock of record March 15.

The Labels Iron Works Company has declared quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common stock and 2 per cent on the preferred.

The Childs Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 10 to stock of record Feb. 28.

The Continental Can Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The American Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent on the common stock, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

The Montana Power Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The directors of the Quincy Mining Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share. This compares with \$2 declared three and six months ago. The dividend is payable March 31 to stock of record March 1.

The Worthington Pump & Machinery Company has declared its regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred A and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred B stocks, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The South Porto Rico Sugar Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the preferred stock and 5 per cent on the common stock, and the common stock dividend is payable in three-year 7 per cent scrip. Both dividends are payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Chandler Motor Car Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of \$3 a share on its stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 11. It is stated that earnings for 1918 amounted to \$13 1/2 a share before taxes and it is estimated that there will be left for dividends after taxes approximately \$21 a share.

The Gulf States Steel Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15. Heretofore 2 1/2 per cent quarterly has been distributed on the issue. The usual annual dividends of 7 per cent on the first preferred and 6 per cent on the second preferred stocks also have been declared, payable in quarterly installments of



## CAMPAIGN FOR COURTESY OPENS

Massachusetts City Institutes a Drive to Improve the Service of Its Public Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The convention bureau of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, which in the last few years has been successful in bringing a large number of conventions to this city, has in an effort to enhance the reputation of the city as a convention center, just announced a comprehensive "cortesy campaign" designed to embrace such large groups of public and semi-public employees as street railway employees, police officers, letter carriers, hotel clerks and porters, newsboys and telegraph messengers. Having succeeded in enlisting the support and endorsement of the employers or heads of departments under whose direction these groups work, as well as of the employees themselves, the convention bureau announces that it has engaged Stanley L. Krebs, president of the Institute of Mercantile Art in New York City, who will come here at an early date to deliver a series of addresses to the different groups in convenient gathering places.

The bureau is careful to point out that the campaign is in no wise instituted because of any present lack of ordinary courtesy, but rather in order that it may be built up and improved upon to the degree that the visitor to the city may be as agreeably impressed as possible. The bureau believes that those in the callings mentioned possess unusual opportunities for rendering service to the traveling public. It is also believed that in the case of the public service corporation such as the street railway, courtesy and politeness constitute valuable assets that are readily recognized and appreciated by patrons.

Occasion also is taken to indicate that the public has an equal opportunity for displaying courtesy on all occasions and that united effort in this direction on the part of the public and public employees would establish more cordial feeling than sometimes exists.

In order to give concrete form to the campaign as regards the street railway employees the convention bureau has arranged for the appointment of a committee representing the trolley men, the street railway company and the Chamber of Commerce, which shall determine in a period of six months from March 1, the best liked conductor and motorman. Notices will be posted in the cars calling attention to this competition in courtesy and asking the public to communicate to the committee unusual acts of courtesy that are observed. The committee will render its decision on the basis of these communications. The newspapers will be asked to give space to periodical articles concerning the campaign in general and this and other courtesy contests that may be arranged in particular. It is hoped that the movement will result in making the city distinctive in that its public employees are uniformly courteous and helpful.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROJECT INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking as one who had long advocated international agreements to end competitive big navy building, Josephus Daniels, the United States Secretary of Navy, today the Washington Press Club he hailed with joy the agreement of the representatives of 14 nations in Paris to write a world pledge of peace and justice. In this connection he said:

"We shall have a League of Nations for world peace, with smaller and smaller armies and with decreasing navies after the league has passed its first years and has made certain that its decrees are honored. Otherwise the nations will continue competitive navy building, and militarism will crush the initiative and convert independent people into machines. There is no escape from this alternative."

## WHITE MAN'S PRIMARY HELD TO BE ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

WACO, Texas—The "white man's primary" has been declared illegal, and an injunction has been granted by Judge Erwin J. Clark of the Nineteenth District Court at Waco restraining the White Men's Democratic Executive Committee from proceeding with the "white man's primary" ordered for the city of Waco on Feb. 18. Judge Clark holds the primary at which only white men would be permitted to vote as violative of both state and federal constitutions, and also of the Terrell Election Law. This is the first time the "white man's primary" under which white men have been able to control affairs of their cities without interference from the Negroes, has been attacked in the courts.

## MEMORIAL BRIDGE AT BUFFALO PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Efforts are being made to secure the erection of another international bridge between the United States and Canada as a permanent memorial to Canadians and Americans who fell in the world war.

Interested societies, including the West Side Business Men's Association of Buffalo, St. Andrew's Scottish Society, and other organizations, will urge that a bill be presented in Congress, and such organizations as the

Port Colborne, Welland and Dunnville (Ontario), boards of trade, with officials of townships in Welland County, will work for the presentation of a measure in the Dominion House. A committee of 12 Canadians has been appointed to cooperate with a similar number of men on the American side. W. A. Eckert will be chairman.

The proposed location of the bridge is from the foot of Massachusetts Avenue, Buffalo, across the Niagara River to the foot of Garrison Road, Pt. Erie, Ontario. The erection of a bridge here would place it about one mile above the present international bridge between Bridgeburg, Ontario, and Black Rock, a suburb of Buffalo.

## NEW YORK MASONS DISCARD GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—After July 1, English will be the only language used in the exemplification of work and in the keeping of records in the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of New York. An edict to this effect has been issued by W. S. Farmer, grand master. The order cannot be appealed from, and it affects directly 33 German, 11 Italian and four French lodges, and one Spanish lodge. Under this order the only manner in which a language other than English can be used in a Masonic lodge will be in conversation.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY FORMED AT TUSKEGEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TUSKEGEE, Alabama—The National Historical Society was formed at a recent meeting of the Agricultural and Mechanical College presidents held at the Tuskegee Institute. The purpose of the organization is to collect for the archives of all the states of the Union, historical facts relating to Negro soldiers who participated in the late war, and such other facts as may illustrate the progress, loyalty and achievements of Negroes.

## PROGRESS OF RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States House of Representatives has adopted the conference report on the Rivers and Harbors Bill, which now carries total appropriations of \$33,378,364.

The conferees inserted in the bill a provision that the Secretary of War may hold up expenditures for river improvements until the state or municipality to benefit by the work has constructed a public terminal to handle the river traffic.

## CHILDREN PLANT FLOWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

FT. WORTH, Texas—In a campaign to beautify Camp Bowie Boulevard, the main thoroughfare leading to Camp Bowie, the military cantonment where the thirty-sixth division was trained, several hundred school children from the city and county schools have planted flowers along the highway. The work of beautification of this highway is being carried out under direction of the City Federation of Women's Clubs. About 500 trees donated to the women's federation have also been planted along this highway, the work being done by the school children under supervision of expert gardeners and landscape architects.

## MANY SOLDIERS DEBARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Of the 2129 soldiers who were voters in the last city election, 1829 of them were debarred by the property qualification from voting for members of the Board of Aldermen and City Council. The figures for the state electorate show that 53,689 of the 102,622 voters in Rhode Island are not able to vote on financial matters due to the present property qualification. The bill before the State Assembly for abolishment of the property qualification, has not yet been brought from the committee.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INDORSED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A telegram has been sent from the headquarters of the Armenian National Union here to President Wilson, expressing faith in his plan for a League of Nations. The telegram follows: "Armenian National Union joins in wishing you a hearty welcome, and expresses its entire devotion and loyalty to the cause of the League of Nations so eloquently championed by you which is destined to prevent wars and also safeguard the freedom and independence of Armenia under your noble leadership."

## VERMONT INQUIRY VOTED DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont—A bill providing for an investigation by the Legislature of all expenses of the State of Vermont has been voted down by the Vermont House of Representatives, there being 133 votes against and 79 votes for the bill. This bill was unanimously adopted in the Vermont Senate on the 17th, and was rushed through by a suspension of the rules in order to insure a proper amount of time for the investigation by a joint committee. The senators voted unanimously for the bill.

## STREET RAILWAY DEFICIT

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—In a statement given to the Public Utilities Commission, the Rhode Island Company, which controls the street railway here, announces a deficit for the year 1918 of \$777,253.51, or \$295,000 more than in 1917. The deficit for December alone was \$78,000. The company is at present in the hands of a temporary receiver. The hearing regarding a permanent receiver for the company will be held on March 4.

## PATRIOTIC VIEW OF TAXES URGED

Secretary of Treasury of the United States Pleads That People Respond Cheerfully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent statement, calls the attention of the American people to the necessity for cooperation and the exhibition of patriotism of the highest character to enable the Bureau of Internal Revenue to carry through successfully the greatest task in its history, the collection of \$6,000,000,000 of taxes. The machinery of the bureau, Secretary Glass says, is highly efficient and every cog and wheel well adjusted, but the work can only be accomplished and the cost of the world war met by the cheerful and ready cooperation of the individual taxpayers. Secretary Glass' statement is as follows:

"Last year we were in the midst of a world war, and taxpayers, sustained by the white heat of patriotism, gave cheerful and ready response to the demands of the government for war revenues. Today the war is over, but the spirit of America does not change. The war must be paid for.

"It is a shallow kind of patriotism that does not burn brightly in time of peace as well as in time of war. It is a poor sort of patriot who would shirk the duty he steadfastly performed a year ago.

"The income tax last year was a liberty tax. This year it is a victory tax, but the purposes of each are the same, to defray the cost of a world's war that has brought to the United States and its associates the ineffable boon of peace.

"The government, therefore, appeals to that higher form of patriotism which is not dependent upon the shouting and the tumult to cooperate in the collection of taxes this year with the same splendid spirit of last year.

"The success of the victory tax depends, in the final analysis, upon the cooperation of the American people, who never yet have failed to answer the demands of their government. Taxes are ever irksome, but I believe that this victory tax will be paid by the great majority of taxpayers cheerfully and willingly. To do less is to confess a lack of that spirit of patriotism which has made this an enduring republic."

## OPIUM SMUGGLER PAYS FINE OF \$1000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Judge Harland B. Howe of the United States Court accepted a plea of guilty to the charge of conspiracy against the government by plotting to outwit the Narcotic and Drug Act entered by Benjamin F. Swann, one of the vice-presidents of Gilman Brothers, Inc., wholesale and manufacturing druggists of Boston, Massachusetts, on Monday morning and ordered him to pay a fine of \$1000. Swann paid the fine and left immediately for Boston.

Vernon A. Bullard, District Attorney, of this city, claimed that Swann, through his connection with the Boston drug concern, purchased opium from a wholesale drug concern at St. Louis, Missouri, reshipped it to a fake concern at Montreal, Quebec, where two men connected with the "American Drug Company," Alfred Carmacelli and Theodore Deutschman, smuggled it into Vermont and thence to Boston, New York, and other large cities, for illegal traffic. Carmacelli and Deutschman are serving terms at Atlanta for their part of the smuggling operations.

## FUND ASKED FOR AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WILMINGTON, Delaware—To assist in the Americanization of the non-English-speaking residents of the State of Delaware, a bill has been introduced in the State Legislature appropriating \$15,000 for each of the years 1919 and 1920 to pay for inaugurating and maintaining classes in spoken English and in the institutions and forms of government of the United States and the State of Delaware. The bill provides that wherever 10 or more persons of more than 16 years of age desire to attend such a class, the school committee or other body in control of the public schools would be empowered to organize a class and employ teachers, who need not be holders of certificates under the provisions of the general school law.

## NEGRO TROOPS LOYAL SAYS DR. R. R. MOTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In a speech on Negro troops before a large audience in Symphony Hall in this city recently, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, recently returned from a special mission in France, said: "As soon as the Negro soldiers from this country reached the trenches in France there was an effort on the part of the Germans to make them disloyal and to cause them to desert the cause for which this country and the Allies were fighting. But the reply which our boys made to this propaganda shows that the Germans were no more successful in their efforts to sow seeds of disloyalty among our soldiers in France than they were to stir up discontent among the Negroes in America."

"The Negro in this, as in other wars, has been a loyal soldier, with other American citizens, shown his courage, loyalty, and valor and a willingness to give of his means as well as his life to the service of his

country and humanity, and as he and the other members of his race take up life in our country, when peace is finally declared, as other American citizens, he asks no special sympathy or pity at the hands of other races or the American nation, but he does ask what every decent American should have—an absolutely equal chance with every other American citizen to live his life amidst wholesome surroundings; to be educated and trained; and to share equally with other Americans in the blessings and privileges of American citizenship."

## DOUBLE INCOME TAX PROBLEM IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Prominent American citizens located in Montreal agree that the revenue bill just passed by Congress will to a great extent relieve them from the burden of paying a double income tax—one to the United States and the other to Canada. Further legislation, however, for their relief, is urged, this time on the part of Canada. Under the present Canadian law, it is explained here by those fighting for the reform, American citizens living in Canada are required to pay the full Canadian tax on their entire income, whether it is earned in Canada or is derived from their American property and investments—just as Canadians living in Canada must now pay a tax on their entire income, even if some of it is derived from American property and investments. Moreover, up to the passage of this law by Congress, the American citizen residing in Canada has also been compelled to pay to the United States a tax upon his entire income—whether earned in Canada or derived from American investments, or whether it is derived from his American property and investments. This double income tax paid to the two countries amounted in many cases to 25 per cent or 30 per cent of the entire income.

All that is changed by the new act of Congress. Just as was the case under the old law, the American citizen living in Canada will now be required to make his full income tax return to the American Treasury Department covering his entire income, no matter where earned or whence derived. But under the new act he will be credited with the amount of any income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes paid during the taxable year to Canada upon income that is earned in Canada. Even the American citizen residing and doing business in Canada for Canadian branches of American firms, whose salary is paid by American checks from the head office in the United States, will be permitted under the new act to deduct from the full income tax that would otherwise be paid to the United States the amount of tax that has already been paid or is payable in Canada, during the same taxable year, upon the income earned in Canada.

Thus the only portion of the income of an American citizen living in Canada that will continue to be fully taxed by both countries will be the income derived from his American property and investments. But, according to the new law, it is explained, even that degree of double taxation would be abolished provided that Canada would now pass a reciprocal law allowing a similar credit to citizens of the United States residing in the Dominion.

This matter, it is pointed out, is of immediate interest to the thousands of Canadian citizens living in the United States. Under the present Canadian and American laws, they are now fully taxed by both governments. But if the Dominion Government, for the purpose of relieving the Canadians just mentioned from double taxation, were now to pass a law that would permit the American citizen residing in Canada to be credited, in regard to the full tax that would otherwise be paid to Canada, with the amount of taxes paid or due to the United States, upon the income derived from his American investments, the Canadian citizen living in the United States would then be credited, in regard to the full tax that would be otherwise paid to the United States, with the amount of taxes paid by him to Canada, during the same taxable year, upon the income derived from his Canadian property and investments.

## GENERAL PERSHING'S POLITICS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—James F. Pershing, brother of Gen. John J. Pershing, in Buffalo to speak at the War Exposition, made this statement regarding his brother's politics: "John was at West Point when he was 21 years old. After that time he was always on army duty either in the West or in foreign countries and, as far as I know, he never had an opportunity to cast a ballot. It would be difficult to tell whether he is a Republican or a Democrat. I'm sure I don't know, and I don't believe anyone else does either.

"He always took an interest in national state and local politics and probably has definite ideas as to the party under whose standard he would have cast his ballot had he voted. I am quite sure, though, that he has never had even remote political ambitions."

## AID FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Favorable committee report has been had in the House on the Senate bill by Senator Dean to appropriate \$4,000,000—\$2,000,000 during each of the next two fiscal years—to be used by the State of Texas in aiding rural schools. The bill has already passed by the Senate and its passage in the House is indicated in the favorable committee report and by the number of known supporters among the House membership.

## EXTENSIVE NEW YORK PORT PLAN

Development of Terminal and Transportation Facilities That Would Cost \$211,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A plan for the development of the terminal and transportation facilities of the Port of New York, placed before the New York, New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission by Gustav Lindenthal, a consulting engineer, provides, first of all, for a belt railroad in New Jersey running from Perth Amboy or thereabouts, so the Hudson River intersecting all the railroads of New Jersey and including the railroad on Staten Island and connected by a tunnel under the Staten Island Sound; then for a classification yard in the New Jersey meadows accessible to all railroads and to freight motor trucks and for a multiple track high level bridge across the North River. Other features proposed in the plan include a two-decked elevated railroad connected with the bridge, having freight and passenger stations and market halls down the river front in Manhattan; about 20 market halls between the Battery and Inwood; a tunnel system under the North River connecting the West Side elevated railroad and forming a loop back to the distribution yard; various other railroad connections with different parts of the city; a union passenger station in Manhattan for all railroads in New Jersey, including the Pennsylvania; a conveyor or moving platform connecting all elevated and subway lines in Manhattan running north and south; other tracks and tunnel tubes, and, finally, a great power plant to supply electrical power for all transportation, electrical locomotives to be used everywhere. It is estimated that the carrying out of this plan will cost \$211,000,000.

## G. A. R. TO GO TO COLUMBUS, OHIO

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in this city the week of Sept. 7.

## Classified Advertisements

### HELP WANTED—MALE

All President Wilson's War Speeches included in Gale's "Americanism" just published; with notes and chronology. Newspapers pronounce it above everything on the subject. Early sales indicate one of best selling books of decade. Secure general agency in your city if responsible. Returning soldiers or others not permanently employed can derive good quick income. Write HALDWIN SYNDICATE, Monday, 1000 North Dearborn, Chicago, enclosing 25c for 50c cloth book sample or the for \$1.50 full cloth and gold sample.

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A high grade technical man with shoe factory experience and with experience making piece prices from stop watch observations is required by a large eastern shoe manufacturer.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Alaska Robin and Others

Betty Ainsworth stood at the window and watched her first snowstorm. It was far more wonderful than she had been able to imagine it, for Betty, who lived in Louisiana, had never seen any snow. She had come to stay for a time on her aunt's ranch in Oregon, and had been somewhat disappointed to have the first two months of her visit pass without any sign of winter. True, she had been told, upon her arrival, that, while usually there was some fall of snow during the season, in that part of the State they could not be sure of it; so Betty was more than delighted as, with the ground well covered, the great flakes continued to come steadily down.

"If the snow stays, girls," Aunt Belle said to Betty and her cousin Clare, on that first evening, "we shall have to look out for the birds tomorrow."

"Oh, Mother," asked Clare, "do you think we can cover the bushes as we did four years ago?"

"Well, I hardly think the snow will last long enough for that," was the answer.

It continued to snow, however, all that night, and the subsequent day. The following morning the sky was blue and cloudless, the world seemed a veritable snow world, and Aunt Belle began to make preparation for the feeding of the birds which were sure to come. There were some laurel bushes and a dwarf fir tree close to the dining room veranda, and these were covered with melted snow and small pieces of meat, while on the broad window sill was placed a tray containing cracker crumbs, bits of bread, and bird seed.

"Now we will stay away from the windows, so as not to alarm the birds, but just keep your eye on the little fir tree, Betty. I will tell you about the birds as they come," Aunt Belle decided.

The first to arrive were the snow-birds, oh, so many of them, followed almost immediately by purple finches, in flocks of forty or more. The late afternoon sun glistened on the raspberry-red of their heads, and made Betty exclaim many times over their beauty. After dinner that night, Aunt Belle took the girls out on the veranda, and told them to listen.

"Why, it sounds like the peeping of mice, lots of mice," said the little girl of the Southland.

Auntie nodded. "But it isn't mice. It's the chickadees and the kinglets up in the tops of the trees. They have come without our noticing them and are hidden away in the fir branches, but we'll see them in the morning." It was quite evident that these later arrivals were as excited as could be over getting in too late to be noticed, for, like unruly children, they did their best to be heard if not seen.

The following morning there was the acquaintance to make of others besides the noisy little dwellers of the tree tops of the night before, for the brown jacks and the red-winged black-birds were busily hunting for food; and, before the day was over, the rusty song sparrows and the blue-throated hummingbirds joined the convention, even though the bird books state that the last-named birds are to be found only in Arizona and the southern borders of the United States. Yet here were several, at least, eating cracker crumbs and seed with the others.

The next day, just after luncheon was served, Auntie, who was looking out of the window, exclaimed, "They've come, Betty. The Alaska robins are here." And then she told them how these birds, which are also called the varied thrush, sing a very pretty song up north; but, when out of their native clime, they give only a call or low minor whistle, almost a mysterious note.

"Their nests," Auntie continued, as the girls watched half a dozen of the little northern birds, "are always in small trees or bushes, usually near the ground, being made of twigs, weeds, and grass and lined with moss. They are very wise and vivacious little dears, and, before they leave us this time, we shall doubtless see many clever things if we watch them closely."

In the days of the snow which followed, and there was almost a month that the country was white, Clare's mother estimated that between seven and eight hundred birds were fed. At any rate, one hundred pounds of seed was used, as well as bread, crackers, meat and suet.

The prediction concerning the Alaska robin being interesting was fulfilled one day when Betty and Aunt Belle were alone at home. One of these birds was sitting on a branch of the fir tree close to the house. A piece of meat had fallen down from the veranda railing on to the broad step and Mr. Robin made for it, just as several others of his family flew out from other trees and bushes and tried to get it. In their struggle for it, they got into such a squabble that none of them noticed a rusty song sparrow, which came up quietly from behind. While they were pecking and darning at one another, the sly sparrow was making way with the suet in a saucy, comfortable manner. When the robins suddenly discovered that this particular party was over, they all flew noisily off, with the exception of the one who had first spied the morsel. He sat with his little head cocked a bit to one side, as if saying, "Well, where do I come in?" and then dived down under the branch of the fir, and brought forth another good sized piece of suet.

What do you think he did with it? No, he did not eat it, but buried it by dropping it in with the snow, and then ramming it in with his bill. He was almost lost to sight with the force of each attack. After one more plunge, deeper than any of the others, he rose

high in the air, and made a bee line for the woods. The next morning, quite early, Betty, who happened to be awake, saw him come back from the woods, dive down into the snow and come up again with the buried treasure; and there, quite alone and unmolested by rusty song sparrows or others, he ate his cached breakfast.

## Planning Your Victory Garden

Have you begun making plans for next summer's vegetable garden? Of course, you are going to have a garden, and, of course, it is going to be better than the one you made last year. Last year we had war gardens, but this summer we are going to call them Victory gardens, you know, because the war has been won. Perhaps you will have a school garden plot, like thousands of other boys and girls all over the country. Then you will have a garden teacher, to tell you just what to do and to keep you from making mistakes. It may be, too, that you will join a garden club, as the government leaders like to have you do; and, if you make a garden that is good enough, perhaps you will be taken on a trip to Washington, or some other interesting place. Even if you cannot have a school garden, probably father or mother will let you have a little plot of ground in the back yard.

But now about planning the garden: It may seem pretty early to do this, when the ground is frozen hard and cold winds are blowing, but the spring days will come quickly and it is important for you to have everything ready for beginning work. As soon as you know just how big your garden is to be, you can estimate the number of seeds you will need, and send your order to the seedsmen. The quicker you can place your order, the better, for the stores will be crowded by and by with the people who have waited.

The best way to make a plan is to use a big piece of brown paper, a ruler, and a soft pencil, and to get right down on the floor in front of the fireplace, where you will be warm and comfortable and have all the room you need. Look in your garden book to find the amount of space each crop must have, and indicate where all the different vegetables are to go. If you want to draw the plan to scale, consider each quarter inch as equal to a foot. Then you can space your imaginary rows the proper distance apart, and estimate the number of feet in a row. Many garden books and some catalogues print tables, showing just how much seed is needed for each 100 feet or row or less. Plan your garden, so that there will be a place for late cabbage plants, celery plants and turnip seed, which can go into the ground in July, after early crops like lettuce, radishes, early beets, and peas have been harvested.

Unless you are willing to give a large amount of time to your garden, do not make it very large, or try to grow many different crops. Beans, peas, and corn, of course, you will want. Probably you can find a place for tomato plants, and a row of cabbages. You will want a few lettuce plants, and a short row of radishes. Early in the spring you can plant a few rows of early carrots and beets. Then, in June, you can put in late varieties to store for winter, and, early in July you can add a row or two of turnips. Even this list is likely to be too long. You will find it much better to grow a few vegetables, and to grow them well, than to undertake more than you can readily handle.

Have you ever tried keeping a garden diary? It is a fine way to get acquainted with the different crops, and the record made will be of much help next year. All you need is a simple blank book, with a page for each crop. Note down when the seed is sown; when you begin to harvest the crop; any little interesting items which may occur to you.

Of course, you will need some fertilizer, but you will be wise to consult your parents, your garden teacher or your club leader about the kind needed. You would better do this at once, though, so as to be sure that you will have the fertilizer on hand when it is time for the spring work to be commenced.

It is difficult to tell just when the ground will be ready for planting in different parts of the country, or, for that matter, in any particular section, for the seasons vary greatly. One good plan is to be guided by nature, watching the trees and shrubs for the unfolding of their leaves and the opening of their blossoms. You can use the following as a guide, wherever you live: When the earliest leaves begin to unfold you may plant radishes, peas, kohlrabi, early turnips, lettuce, onions, early cabbage, parsnips, and saffron. At the blossoming of the cherry and peach trees, beans, New Zealand spinach, early corn, summer squash, cucumbers, early beets, carrots, and celery may be sown. Lima beans, okra, tomatoes, egg-plants, peppers, and cucumbers can be planted safely by the time the apple trees begin to drop their blossoms; perhaps a little earlier, although these vegetables like warm weather. Isn't this an easy way to keep track of planting dates?

Suppose you go into the shed now and look over your tools. Are they bright and clean and sharp? It is to be hoped that you wiped off all the dirt, before you put them up for winter; but, if you failed to do that, why not make amends by getting a big piece of old cloth and a little kerosene, and giving all the hoe and cultivator blades a good polishing? Try to get all the rust off, and sharpen the cutting edge with a file. You will find it much easier to carry on your garden work if your tools are sharp and clean. You should take pride in having them look well, too, for well-kept tools usually indicate good garden makers; and, if you are going to be a gardener at all, of course you want to be a good one.

## The Little Dutch Boy Who Liked His Own Village Best

You've heard it said that prophets are not always appreciated in their own country. Well, you know, that often works the other way, too. There are very few persons—prophets, as well as plain, everyday folk—who appreciate the town or the village where they are born, where they know every little nook and corner, and where they imagine there is nothing new to be discovered.

Now, Dirk van Tol wasn't that way. He thought the village where he was born the most beautiful place in the world, and he felt sure that any other place would not be nearly as nice to live in. That, at least, was what he said, one day during the geography lesson, when all the beautiful lands of the globe had been passed in review and the teacher asked each child in turn where he would like to live. Some had chosen those fairy lands where the sun always shines and it never grows cold, where oranges and lemons are as plentiful as horse-chestnuts, Florida and the coast of the Mediterranean; others wanted to explore the glaciers of Switzerland and Alaska, or to travel across the African desert on a camel; others, still, wished they might go to India, and live in the jungle, and have nothing to do all day but watch the big red and green parrots play hide and seek with the monkeys.

But Dirk had said no. He had no doubt that those other countries were very wonderful, but he liked his own village best, and he had no wish to go anywhere else. The other children thought it very funny of him and the teacher looked at him, as if she felt a little sorry for him. Surely, a little boy who was perfectly content with his own village, and had no wish to go anywhere else, must be a dull and stupid little boy.

It wasn't that Dirk's village was not lovely. He was a fisherman's son and lived in Scheveningen, right on the open North Sea, a few miles from the famous Dutch city, The Hague. That Scheveningen is lovely is no secret. Else, why should it be renowned as one of the finest beaches along the coast of Holland, why should strangers flock there from all over the world during the season, and, above all, why should it have inspired so many great painters?

Nevertheless, the teacher thought that Dirk had spoken a little hastily and without knowing quite what he was saying. Some day, she said, he would change his mind and, like the others, want to travel to places that are new and interesting. Scheveningen was beautiful, she admitted, but the most beautiful place in the world becomes tiresome, when you see it all the time and nothing else.

Dirk supposed that his teacher was right, and that he was just a little dull and stupid for liking his own village so much better than all those wonderful places he had never seen. That it might become tiresome had never occurred to him. How could it be tiresome, with its beautiful ocean that looked new each day, that changed every hour? Was it tiresome in the early morning, when he trotted beside his father down to the breakwater, when, one by one, the little ships weighed anchor amid the merry shouts of the fishermen, when the fresh breeze filled the sails and sent the vessels bounding into the open sea, where soon they looked like tiny black specks and then disappeared entirely? Was it tiresome at noon, when the warm bright sun made the sand on the beach and the dunes look like gold and changed the dull gray of the waves into sparkling blue and green? Was it tiresome in the evening, when all the women and

children went down to the harbor and, shading their eyes from the red and purple rays of the setting sun, watched for the tiny black specks to reappear on the horizon; when, suddenly, a shout went up, as the tiny specks looked like ships again, ships slowly returning to port, their brown sails idly flapping in the soft evening wind, like the wings of birds that are glad to get home after a long voyage?

Indeed, all these things were so little tiresome to Dirk that he only wished there was nothing else to do all day but watch them. His eyes were so busy all the time that he found it hard to put his mind on his lessons. Yet, every evening, there were lessons to be done. Every evening his mother set him down with his books and pencil and paper, at the big table at the farther end of the room—kitchen, dining room, sitting room and bedroom it was, all at once, for fishermen are simple people. A candle was lit and placed in the neck of a bottle beside him and, by the soft flicker, Dirk was to do his arithmetic. How hard Dirk tried; six times seven equals—What does it equal? Suddenly the wood fire on the hearth flared up high. How pretty its reflection looked in the copper kettles on the wall, how merrily it played on the dull red tiles of the floor, how the flames leaped and danced about the big kettle in which supper was cooking and about the big black chain from which the kettle hung! Six times seven equals—Had Father and Mother any idea how nice they looked, seated on their low wooden chairs at opposite corners of the hearth? Father looking so honest and kind in his fisherman's clothes, his big strong hands, with the light of the fire on them, busy with the net he was repairing; Mother bending her gentle face over Dirk's everyday suit, on which she was sewing a large blue patch. Her white Scheveningen cap looked just like one of the gulls of the North Sea; it seemed to be alive and fluttering with the reflection of the flames playing on it; her foot rested on a rocker of the funny wooden cradle in which Dirk had slept, when he was a baby, and which now she used as a footstool, whenever she was sewing.

Suddenly Father looked up from his net. "What's the matter, boy? Aren't you studying? How's the arithmetic coming? Let's see." He got up and came and stood beside Dirk. Then he frowned and Mother looked anxiously toward them both. Father had picked up the paper on which Dirk was supposed to write his sums. Instead of figures, there was a picture on the paper, a pencil drawing of a Scheveningen fisherman and his wife, sitting by their hearth in the firelight.

"This will never do," scolded Father. "I'm ashamed of you, Dirk, for wasting your time like this when you should be doing your lessons. Let's have no more of this nonsense, and he made motion of tearing up the drawing.

"Don't!" cried Mother, and, in a moment, she was beside him and had taken the paper out of his hand. She looked at it and smiled. "You know, Maarten," she said, "it looks some thing like us, doesn't it? I suppose we did look like that, as we were sitting there."

"There you go," grumbled Father. "Instead of telling Dirk to mind his business and not to fool away his time."

"But, Maarten," remonstrated Mother timidly, "perhaps he isn't fooling away his time. Supposing he had a gift for this? Supposing he was to be like our Israel and our Maris and our Mesdag? They did things something like this. I've heard people say they were great painters and made a good living at it."

"Nonsense," Father cut her short. "Don't go putting any silly ideas into

that boy's head. He's going to be a fisherman. And I hope he attends to his lessons so he'll be a good one."

With a scowl at Dirk, who now was bending his nose close to the paper and writing sums as fast as he could work them out, Father returned to his seat by the fire and his fish net. Mother began to busy herself with the big kettle over the hearth, but not before she had safely stowed Dirk's drawing in the family Bible on the shelf.

"Mother," whispered Dirk, when he said good night to her, "who are Israel and Maris and Mesdag?"

"Why," said Mother, "they were gentlemen that came down here in the summer and painted us poor folk of Scheveningen, and the dunes and the sea with the fishing fleet going out or coming in. There are some pictures by them in the museum in The Hague. Some day Father and you and I will put on our best clothes and go to see them. But just forget all about it now and study hard, so that Father will be pleased with you."

The next morning there was no school. Dirk, as he slowly walked back from the breakwater, after watching his father's boat disappear on the horizon, had something on his mind. His mother, when he arrived at the cottage, was on her knees, scrubbing the dull red tiles of the floor. Dirk hesitated. Then, "Mother, would you mind putting up some lunch for me, and—letting me off for the day?"

Mother stopped scrubbing in her surprise. "Off for the day?" she repeated. "What's up, Dirk?"

"Well—er—I'd rather not say, Mother," Mother thought for a moment.

"All right," she said, getting up from her knees; "wait till I dry my hands." Then she sliced some bread, and buttered it and, together with some delicious fresh herring, such as you can get only in Scheveningen, she wrapped it in a neat bundle.

"Are those clothes all right, Dirk? Or would you like to wear your best suit?"

"Why—I'd like to wear my best suit, if you don't mind, Mother." Soon Dirk was off in his best suit, his face shining like a mirror from the soap he had scrubbed it with, his hair under his Sunday cap still dripping wet from the quantities of water he had used to part it. Dirk seemed in a great hurry. He walked as fast as he could, without running. In a little while, the sea was so far behind him that he could not even distinguish its roar any more, and he was well along on the wide, shady road to The Hague.

Dirk had never been in the city, but that did not worry him much. Since the night before, he had had the idea: to go to the museum and see the pictures of Scheveningen. He knew where he was going, and he knew he was going to get there somehow. Still, he hadn't imagined that the city was going to be just like what it was. He had never seen so many people, who all seemed in such a hurry and whom apparently nobody knew. The traffic, the noise of trolley cars and heavy vehicles bewildered Dirk some; but first one kindly policeman and then another set him right, and soon he stood before the handsome building that shelters so many treasures of painting.

Dirk trembled with excitement, as he walked up the steps. His dearest wish was coming true. Already, from the fine hall he was entering, he could see famous old portraits look down on him from their heavy gilt frames. Suddenly, a guard came running toward him. "Hi, young fellow!" he called. "Where do you think you are going?"

"Why, sir," stammered Dirk, "I want to see the pictures. This is the Mauritshuis, isn't it?"

"Sure, it's the Mauritshuis. But, look here, can't you read, a big fellow like you?" He pointed to a large white

placard, inscribed with black letters. On the placard, Dirk read: "Children not allowed, except under escort of adults."

"Sorry," continued the guard, who seemed a kind enough man, "but it's the rules. Cheer up, it won't be long before you're grown up, and then I'll be glad to see you back. Good-by, young man." He held open the door through which Dirk had just entered. Dirk descended the steps of the museum, with a sinking heart. To have walked all this way for nothing; to have to walk all the way back, without seeing anything! Really, it was too much. Dirk was too unhappy to care what anybody might think of him. He went and leaned against one of the pillars of the gate and began to cry to his heart's content. All of a sudden, he felt a big hand laid on his shoulder and, behind him, a cheerful voice said: "I say, old man, this is really too bad. Really, you know, it's much too nice a day to be crying. Are you sure it can't be fixed up?" And, as Dirk continued to sob, the voice went on: "Really, anyhow, you must tell me about it. Really, you know, you must, because I used to have lots of troubles like that, when I was a little shaver, and it's funny how easily they can sometimes be fixed up. I say, come on. Tell me what it is; there's a good fellow."

The voice was so friendly that Dirk could not resist the temptation of confiding his bitter disappointment. So, between sobs, he repeated what it had said on the dreadful placard: "Children not allowed, except under escort of adults." For a few moments the voice did not reply; its owner seemed puzzled. Then it broke out into a hearty laugh. "Oh, I see, I see," it exclaimed. "You're talking about the jolly museum! Capital! It's all fixed up. Didn't I tell you? You are the child and I am the adult. At least, I think I am an adult, even if I don't always act like one. You look at me and see what you think."

Dirk hastily wiped his eyes with his sleeve and faced about. Before him stood a big man of about the age of his father, with the kindest, merriest eyes ever saw. In a moment all Dirk's troubles were forgotten. He danced and clapped his hands.

"Yes, yes! You're an adult," he cried, "an old, old adult!" At which the man made a funny grimace and begged Dirk not to "ruin it in." Dirk had not the faintest idea what he meant by "ruining it in," but it didn't matter. He had found a friend, a friend who was an adult besides, and, hand in hand, they went up the steps and into the museum, past the guard, who this time made no objections.

"Well," inquired the man, as they strode along the corridors, "what were you crying for hardest? Potter's Bull, I suppose. It's the most expensive picture in the world, and most new visitors to the Mauritshuis go to see it, first."

"No," said Dirk timidly. "I wasn't crying for Potter's Bull. I was crying," he really did not like to be reminded that he had acted like a baby—"I was crying for the pictures of Israel and Maris and Mesdag."

"All right. Come on. We'll find them." As they walked through the galleries, stopping here and there before a masterpiece, the man told Dirk that he was an Englishman and a painter.

"A painter!" gasped Dirk. The man laughed heartily. "I say, don't look at me like that!" he cried. "It really isn't as bad as you think, you know." "A painter!" repeated Dirk. "A painter! That's what I want to be."

"It's awfully hard work, old man," warned the Englishman.

"Oh, I wouldn't care about that," exclaimed Dirk eagerly, "as long as it wasn't like arithmetic."

"But it is," retorted his new friend;

"that is to say, a lot of it is. The rest is still harder."

"Well, I wouldn't care, anyway," persisted Dirk, "as long as I could be what I want to be."

Here, at last, were the Israel and the Maris and the Mesdag. Dirk stood before them, spellbound and speechless.

"Do you like them?" smiled his friend, after a long pause.

"Yes, I like them," answered Dirk with a deep sigh.

The painter seemed much amused. "Let's see," he said. "Tell me why you like them."

"I like them," answered Dirk, without hesitation, "because it's just like that. I am from Scheveningen," he added proudly, "and that is what Scheveningen is like. My father and mother are like that, and the beach is like that, and the dunes and the sea."

"Good," laughed the man, putting his hand on Dirk's shoulder. "Even Mr. Israel and Mr. Maris and Mr. Mesdag could not ask for better praise. Now, enough for today. We'll come back some day soon. I live in Scheveningen, too; that is, for the summer, and, having escorted you through the museum, I'll now escort you home." So, instead of having to walk the long miles back, Dirk had a pleasant ride in an open trolley car and much pleasant conversation with his new friend.

Mrs. van Tol was a little confused when she saw a city gentleman enter her humble cottage, hand in hand with the boy. But the Englishman soon put her at ease, by admiring her beautiful copper kettles, the quaint furnishings of her dwelling and its exquisite orderliness.

"I say," he inquired, when the inspection was over, "are there no drawings by this young man? If there are, I'd like to see them, you know."

"Yes, sir," Mrs. van Tol answered for her son. "Dirk did a pretty drawing last night. At least, I think it is pretty." She unearthed the drawing from its hiding place and put it into the painter's hands. "Of course," she added in defense of her boy's work, "you don't know my husband, but he really looks a lot like that. And it looks like me, too, doesn't it?"

In the meantime, Dirk had slunk away to the wall and opened something that looked like a cupboard, but which really was his bed. From beneath the mattress he drew a bundle of papers, which he laid before his new friend.

"Oh, Dirk!" exclaimed his mother, not quite knowing whether to be pleased or angry, "have you made other pictures? And I knew nothing about it! But what funny pictures! They aren't pictures at all! Just hands and nothing else. Why, they're my hands, peeling potatoes and darning socks! Oh, Dirk, what do you draw such silly things as that for?"

The Englishman looked at Dirk's drawings for a long time in silence. At last he pushed them aside and got up from his chair. He raised Dirk's chin with one hand and put the other one on top of the boy's head. "You'd better do just as I told you, old man," he said very seriously. "Work hard, arithmetic, and everything."

Well, it all happened. Dirk van Tol, the fisherman's son from Scheveningen, became a famous painter. The proof that he was famous was that he had a splendid studio—in Scheveningen, naturally—that the young painters who flocked to him called him "master," that great dealers came to see him from all over the world, and last, but not least, that he painted beautiful pictures.

There was one question which the famous Myheer van Tol was always fond of being asked. He liked to be asked by some young man who admired his pictures very much: "Master, how did you do it?" Then the famous Myheer van Tol would answer very slowly, as if the better to enjoy the joke and the big truth beneath the joke: "How did I do it? I'll tell you. It's very simple. I did it by liking my own village, my own beach, my own dunes and my own sea better than any other place in the world. And, the funny part of it is, I still do."

## Bird Songs

The robin sings: "Cheer up! cheer up!"

The bluebird: "Tru-ah-ly!"

The meadow lark: "Spring o' the year!"

The goldfinch: "Per-chic-o-ree!"

The crow sends forth his: "Caw! caw! caw!"

Redwing his: "O-ka-lee!"

And we all know the blithesome song Of merry chickadee.

And then who has not heard bobwhite His name call o'er and o'er. From fence rail or an old stone wall Where he has perched before?

"Chewink! chewink!" ground robin says.

"Teacher!" the ovenbird; And I suppose there're many notes That I have never heard.

—Helen M. Richardson, in Our Dumb Animals.

## The Door

Few persons realize what a modern convenience is the familiar door. No primitive peoples have, or ever did have, doors; the great temples of Egypt and of Greece had doorways, of course, but no doors. Often there were silks and tapestries hung over the doorways or doors or gates; but the door proper is absolutely an improvement, even a luxury, of modern civilization.



"You'd better do just as I told you, old man; work hard, arithmetic and everything"

—A. Conway Taylor

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



## THE HOME FORUM

## "He Giveth Snow Like Wool"

SUN the storm rose. At five o'clock I went forth to face it in a two-mile walk. The snow was lighter than chaff. It had been dried in the Arctic ovens to the last degree. The foot sped through it without hindrance. I fancied the grouse and quails quietly sitting down in the open places, and letting it drift over them. With head under wing and wings snugly folded, they would be cozy and tenderly covered in a few moments. The mice and the squirrels were in their dens, but I fancied the fox asleep upon some rock or log, and allowing the flakes to bury him. The hare in her form, too, was being warmly housed with the rest.

As I passed the creek I noticed the white woolly masses that filled the water. It was as if somebody above had been washing his sheep and the water had carried away all the wool, and I thought of the Psalmist's phrase, "He giveth snow like wool." On the river a heavy fall of snow simulates a thin layer of cotton batting. The tide drifts it along, and where it meets with an obstruction along shore, it folds up and becomes wrinkled or convoluted like a fabric, or like cotton sheeting. Attempt to row a boat through it, and it seems indeed like cotton or wool, every fiber of which resists your progress.

As the sun went down and darkness fell, the storm impulse reached its full. How it whipped around and under every cover and searched out every crack and crevice, sitting under the shingles in the attic, darting its white tongue under the kitchen door, puffing its breath down the chimney, roaring through the woods, stalking across the hills, bending in white and ever-changing forms above the fences, sweeping across the plains, whirling in eddies behind the buildings, or leaping up their walls—in short, taking the world entirely to itself.

But in the morning, behold! the world was not consumed; it was not the bosom of destruction, after all, but the gentle hand of mercy. How deeply and warmly and spotlessly the earth is clothed!—the "wool" of the Psalmist is nearly two feet deep. And as far as warmth and protection are concerned, there is a good deal of the virtue of wool in such a snow-fall. How it protects the grass, the plants, the roots of the trees, and the worms, insects, and smaller animals of the ground. . . . Then, how like a fleece of wool, it rounds and fills out the landscape, and makes the leanest and most angular field look smooth.—Burroughs.

## The Ark Versus the Tower of Babel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible, as everybody knows and should not forget, is a book of the Orient, written largely in the highly symbolical style which has always been characteristic of the East. Figures of speech are frequently, of course, the only way in which truths may reach the uninstructed human mind, but when these symbols are in the form of a story and thus are frequently repeated, they begin to appear, especially to the western mind, as facts, or as a true history of events. This is evidently what has happened to the symbolical stories of the flood with its ark, and the tower of Babel.

Considered purely from a historical basis, it really does not matter in our modern days, whether there ever was a flood and a tower of Babel, or whether Noah ever built the ark or not. If the narrative of the flood, therefore, has its place in the Bible only on the basis of its historical accuracy, it is a waste of valuable space in the Scriptures; but if the story of the flood has a spiritual meaning, then it is in its rightful place, and it behooves every one to seek and apply the lesson this allegory is intended to convey.

In the first place, the symbolical stories of the ark and of the tower of Babel should not be taken separately, as though they had no special relationship to each other, for they are both a concrete part of the story of the flood and to understand the purpose of this allegory better the entire subject should be considered and not simply one of its parts, for the purpose of the allegory was evidently to point out the right way and also the wrong way of overcoming the flood. The presentation of the story of the flood, it should be noticed, follows the method in which the record of creation is given, in which we have the account of the spiritual creation presented first, followed by the story of Adam or the setting forth of a material or human sense of creation. Thus it is that in the case of the flood we have the story of Noah and the ark given to us first, because it was to symbolize the true way of overcoming the flood, while the story of the tower of Babel again brings out the human or carnal sense of things, for it sets forth the human way of trying to overcome the flood which to mortal mind is seemingly always inevitable.

The first question that confronts us is what is meant by the flood? Why is it so important a subject that it necessitates a distinct symbolism to teach us how to overcome it? Here Christian Science makes the meaning beautifully clear to us, for when we have even a slight understanding of this Science we see plainly that the only flood from which mankind ever needs to be saved is the accumulated false knowledge based upon the evidence before the physical senses. The earth, we read in Genesis, was filled with violence—a passage that may well be said to have been written for our own times—and God, or Truth, as He always does, pointed out a way by which mankind might escape from the violence of error or matter. Is not this violence of accumulated sense evidence, that fills the earth, the flood from which mankind needs to be saved?

So we have the symbolical story of Noah and the ark. The ark, as is easily understood, is but a symbol of Truth, which contains and sustains the perfection and reality of every right idea. Through spiritual understanding, that is to say, through the understanding of Christian Science, we enter the ark of Truth, which saves us from the flood, the violence of mortal beliefs, of sin, disease, and death—even from all of the phases of destruction inherent in a belief in matter.

In her definition of Ark, on page 581 of Science and Health, Mary Baker Eddy says that the ark indicates "Safety; the idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter." A few lines further on, she says: "The ark indicates temptation overcome and followed by exaltation." It is evidently implied here by Mrs. Eddy that temptation is symbolized by the flood, a symbol which could hardly be surpassed, for what else have we in material experience that more clearly resembles the devastating effects of the temptations of corporeal sense than a flood? The flood, therefore, stands for all of the various phases of carnal mind beliefs wherewith mankind is assailed.

What, then, is to deliver us from the flood, or from violence—from sin, disease, and death? As already indicated, it must be the truth, even as Christ Jesus pointed out when he said: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." But humanity, though plainly aware of the flood, of the inevitable destruction awaiting all material beliefs and ambitions, refuses to recognize Spirit or Truth as the only reality and thus the only savior from matter, for matter is only another name for accumulated sense evidence. So humanity clings to matter, and believes in material knowledge as its savior, thus placing theory upon theory, creed upon creed, and dogma upon dogma, until the tower of Babel is indeed a false structure of confusion worse confounded. "The higher false knowledge builds on the basis of evidence obtained from the five corporeal senses," Mrs. Eddy says in her definition of Babel, "the more confusion ensues, and the more certain is the downfall of its structure." Babel,

therefore, as Mrs. Eddy defines it (Science and Health, p. 581), is "Self-deceiving error; a kingdom divided against itself, which cannot stand; material knowledge." Thus we see that the ark and the tower of Babel stand for spiritual understanding versus material knowledge, Truth versus error.

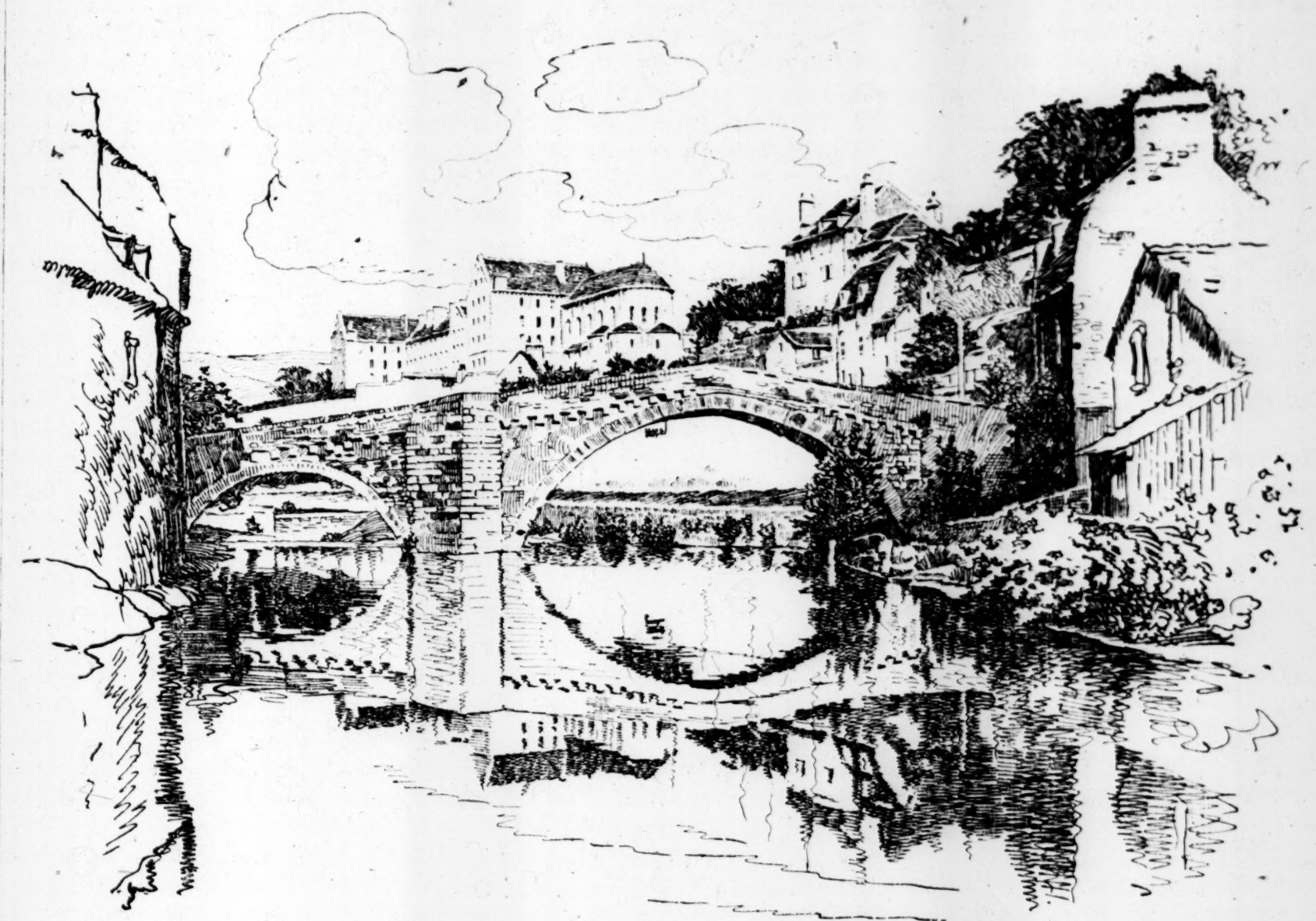
There is, however, another Scriptural reference to a flood, and this is found in Revelation. This reference makes the meaning of the word flood as found in Genesis, still plainer, for John says that "the serpent [material sense] cast out of his mouth water as a flood after the woman [spiritual idea], that he might cause her to be carried away of the flood." In both Genesis and Revelation it is plainly spiritual understanding that alone is able to deliver us. No matter how great this flood may seem to be, or how much violence seems to fill the earth, Christian Science will deliver us. As Mrs. Eddy says, in her comment upon the preceding verse: "What if the old dragon should send forth a new flood to drown the Christ-idea? He can neither drown your voice with his roar, nor again sink the world into the deep waters of chaos and old night. In this age the earth will help the woman; the spiritual idea will be understood." (Science and Health, p. 579.)

## Lord Chatham

Lord Chatham's genius burst brightest at the last. The spark of liberty, which had lain concealed and dormant, buried under the dirt and rubbish of state intrigue and vulgar faction, now met with congenial matter, and kindled up "a flame of sacred vehemence" in his breast. It burst forth with a fury and a splendor that might have awed the world, and made kings tremble. He spoke as a man should speak, because he felt as a man should feel, in such circumstances. He came forward as the advocate of liberty, as the defender of the rights of his fellow-citizens, as the enemy of tyranny, as the friend of his country, and of mankind. He did not stand up to make a vain display of his talents, but to discharge a duty, to maintain that cause which lay nearest to his heart, to preserve the ark of the British Constitution from every sacrilegious touch, as the high priest of his calling, with a pious zeal. The feelings and the rights of Englishmen were enshrined in his heart. . . . The whole man moved under this impulse. He felt the cause of liberty as his own. He resented every injury done to her as an injury to himself, and every attempt to defend it as an insult upon his understanding. He did not stay to dispute about words, about nice distinctions, about trifling forms. He laughed at the little attempts of little retailers of logic to entangle him in senseless argument. He did not come there as to a debating club, or law court, to start questions and hunt them down; to wind and unwind the web of sophistry; to pick out the threads, and untie every knot with scrupulous exactness; to bandy logic with every pretender to a paradox; to examine and to sift evidence; to dissect a doubt and have a scruple; to weigh folly and knavery in scales together, and see on which side the balance preponderated; to prove that liberty, truth, virtue, and justice were good things, or that slavery and corruption were bad things. He did not try to prove those truths which did not require any proof, but to make others feel them with the same force that he did; and to tear off the flimsy disguises with which the sycophants of power attempted to cover them. . . . There is nothing new or curious or profound in Lord Chatham's speeches. All is obvious and common; there is nothing but what we already knew, or might have found out for ourselves. We see nothing but the familiar everyday face of nature. We are always in broad daylight. But then there is the same difference between our own conceptions of things and his representation of them, as there is between the same objects seen on a dull cloudy day or in the blaze of sunshine. His common sense has the effect of inspiration. He electrifies his hearers, not by the novelty of his ideas, but by their force and intensity. He has the same ideas as other men, but he has them in a thousand times greater clearness and strength and vividness. Perhaps there is no man so poorly furnished with thoughts and feelings but that if he could recollect all that he knew, and had all his ideas at perfect command, he would be able to confound the puny arts of the most dexterous sophist that pretended to make a dupe of his understanding. But in the mind of Chatham, the great substantial truths of common sense, the leading maxims of the Constitution, the real interests and general feelings of mankind were in a manner embodied. He comprehended the whole of his subject at a single glance—everything was firmly riveted to its place; there was no feebleness, no forgetfulness, no pause, no distraction; the ardor of his mind overcame every obstacle. . . . His imagination was of the same character with his understanding, and was under the same guidance. Whenever he gave way to it, it "flew an eagle flight, forth and right on"; but it did not become enamored of its own emotion, wanting in giddy circles, or "sailing with supreme dominion through the azure deep of air." It never forgot its errand, but went straight forward, like an arrow to its mark, with an unerring aim. It was his servant, not his master.—Hazlitt.

## As One Lamp Lights Another

As one lamp lights another, nor grows less, so nobleness enkindleth nobleness. —Lowell.



Pont Notre Dame, Mende, France

## The Hill Country Near Mende

In sunlight which made the thin haze luminous, a stretch of wheat fields below Mende glowed with the richly rippling orange of a river at dusk. But high in the midday air hills oddly more inviting rose, beyond the gray little town, like mammoth earthworks; and down from the heights a breeze blew so freshly that it filled me with a wish to be off upward.

So off I drove in a sort of elongated buggy, and a spare peasant perched in front shared and prodded my delight. "Already one finds the air lighter! Isn't that so?" he asked, as we trotted along the deep valley of the Lot. Again after half an hour of plodding silence, "One is happy here," he exclaimed. "Isn't that so? One enjoys life!" Then, pointing across the ravine that dropped into steep depths beside us, he showed me, on the opposite height, a lion-shaped great rock. "He is pretty from here," this blithe driver remarked, "and from farther on there, he is prettier. But look, on the next hill, there's another. Do you see his paw? One might almost think he'd been made so on purpose."

Soon, now, we had finished the ascent; and trotting along a nearly level road we looked back along the lowland. But the rolling plain which we had reached lifted its rough edge above them, and as we advanced seemed to reach back farther and farther till it merged into the half-seen blue of the Aubrac Mountains and the Margéride. Then our tableland, the Causse de Severac, revealed itself as it really is, not a series of rampart-like hills rising from fields of wheat, but a bleakly elevated, undulating upland in which the valleys are mere saber-flashes. The deep Lot was lost behind us; and ahead, the sharp cut of the Tarn was not yet visible. The treeless land, covered with short-cropped grass and wild thyme, stretched its dull greenness forward, except where some tiny field at the bottom of a hollow shone like an emerald in the sun.

"Yep!" the driver crooned in a gentle falsetto; and we trotted on between strange hillocks that lay along the near horizon like inverted saucers. "Yep!" he crooned again, more to express delight in the rare high air than to hurry his horse. And on we jogged, while to the left, red circular hills, topped with white, raised the sharp contrast of their color slowly into the dark blue sky.

"One would say it had snowed," remarked the driver. As I looked at the hillocks I could almost believe that their whiteness was snow lying there, miraculously unmelted, in the August sunshine. For now everything around us was perverse. On all sides the bare land was so red that its staring desolation made a few distant little trees seem dark gray. An expanse of dead, monotonous brown, broken only by the black stones that cropped out here and there, stretched upward before us to the near horizon. And beyond one could see and imagine nothing. It seemed the end of the world.

But cheerily the driver crooned. "Yep!" And as we neared the seeming final edge of things he pointed to a faint blueness that rose into the void, became the waves of a great sea, then, as we gained the crest of the slope, resolved itself suddenly into the immovable waves of a mountain range, a range of the swirling blue Cevennes. Henry Copley Greene, in "Plains and Uplands of Old France,"

## The Deserted Garden

I know a village in a far-off land  
Where, from a sunny, mountain-  
girdled plain  
With tinted walls a space on either  
hand  
And fed by many an olive-darkened  
lane  
The high-road mounts, and thence a  
silver band,  
Through vineyard slopes above and  
rolling grain,  
Winds off to that dim corner of the  
skies  
Where behind sunset hills a stately  
city lies.

Here, among trees whose overhanging  
shade  
Strews petals on the little droves  
below,  
Pattering toward in the morning  
weighed  
With greens from many an upland  
garden-row,  
Runs an old wall; long centuries have  
frayed  
Its scalloped edge, and passers to  
and fro  
Heard never from beyond its crum-  
bling height  
Sweet laughter ring at noon or plain-  
tive song at night.

But here where little lizards bask and  
blink  
The tendrils of the trumpet vine have  
run,  
At whose red bells the humming bird  
to drink  
Stops off before his garden feast is  
done;  
And rose-geraniums, with that tender  
pink  
That cloud-banks borrow from the  
setting sun,  
Have covered part of this old wall,  
entwined  
With fair plumbago, blue as evening  
heavens behind.

And crowning other parts the wild  
white rose  
Rivals the honeysuckle with the bees,  
Above the old abandoned orchard shows  
And all within beneath the dense-set  
trees,  
Tall and luxuriant the rank grass  
grows.  
That settled in its wavy depth one  
sees  
Grass melt in leaves, the mossy trunks  
between,  
Down fading avenues of Implicated  
green. . . .  
—Alan Seeger.

## Celt or Saxon?

When dinner was over . . . the land-  
lord (Mr. Oldbuck of Monkbarrow) and  
Sir Arthur (Wardour of Knockwin-  
nock) entered into several exquisite  
discussions, in which the younger  
gent, either on account of the ab-  
struse erudition which they involved,  
or for some other reason, took but a  
slender share, till at length he was  
suddenly started out of a profound  
reverie by an unexpected appeal to  
his judgment.

"I will stand by what Mr. Lovel  
says; he was born in the north of  
England, and may know the very spot.  
Lord help the lad, his head has  
been wool-gathering! . . . Why, mah,  
there was once a people called Pikes—  
"More properly Picts," interrupted  
the Baronet.

"I say the Pikes, Pihar, Pochtar,  
Piaghter, or Poughtar," vociferated  
Oldbuck; "they spoke a Gothic dia-  
lect."  
"Genuine Celtic," again asseverated  
the knight.  
"Gothic! Gothic!" counter-  
asseverated the squire.  
"Why, gentlemen," said Lovel, "I

conceive that is a dispute which may  
be easily settled by philologists; if  
there are any remains of the language."

"There is but one word," said the  
Baronet, "but, in spite of Mr. Old-  
buck's pertinacity, it is decisive of  
the question."

"Yes, in my favor," said Oldbuck.  
"Mr. Lovel, you shall be judge—I have  
the learned Pinkerton on my side."

"I, on mine, the indefatigable and  
erudite Chalmers."

"Gordon comes into my opinion."  
"Sir Robert Sibbald holds mine."  
"Innes is with me!" vociferated Old-  
buck.

"Ritson has no doubt!" shouted the  
Baronet.

"Truly, gentlemen," said Lovel, "be-  
fore you muster your forces and over-  
whelm me with authorities, I should  
like to know the word in dispute."

"Benval," said both the disputants  
at once.

"Which signifies caput vallii," said  
Sir Arthur.

"The head of the wall," echoed Old-  
buck.

There was a deep pause.—"It is  
rather a narrow foundation to build a  
hypothesis upon," observed the  
arbitrator.

"Not a whit, not a whit," said Old-  
buck; "men fight best in a narrow ring  
—an inch is as good as a mile for a  
home-thrust."

"It is decidedly Celtic," said the  
Baronet; "every hill in the Highlands  
begins with Ben."

"But what say you to Val, Sir Arthur  
—is it not decidedly the Saxon wall?"

"It is the Roman vallum," said Sir  
Arthur; "the Picts borrowed that part  
of the word."

"No such thing; if they borrowed  
anything, it must have been your Ben,  
which they might have from the neigh-  
boring Britons of Strath Cluidd."

"The Pikes, or Picts," said Lovel,  
"must have been singularly poor in  
dialect, since, in the only remaining  
word of their vocabulary, and that  
consisting of only two syllables, they  
have been compelled to borrow  
one of them from another lan-  
guage; and, methinks, gentlemen, with  
submission, the controversy is not un-  
like that which the two knights fought,  
concerning the shield that had one  
side white and the other black. Each  
of you claim one-half of the word, and  
seem to resign the other. But what  
strikes me most, is the poverty of the  
language which has left such slight  
vestiges behind it."

"You are in an error," said Sir  
Arthur; "it was a copious language,  
and they were a great and powerful  
people—built two steeples; one at  
Brecin, one at Abernethy. The Pict-  
ish maidens of the blood-royal were  
kept in Edinburgh Castle, thence called  
Castrum Puellarum."

"A childish legend," said Oldbuck.  
"There is a list of the Pictish kings,"  
persisted Sir Arthur, "well authenti-  
cated, from Crenthminacheryme (the  
date of whose reign is somewhat un-  
certain) down to Drustastone."

Half of them have the Celtic patro-  
nymic Mac prefixed—Mac, id est filius  
—what do you say to that, Mr. Old-  
buck? There is Drust Macmorachin,  
Trynel Maciachlin (first of the ancient  
clan, as it may be judged), and Gor-  
mach Macdonald, Alpin Macmetegus,  
Drust Macallargam, . . . Macferedth,  
Eachan Macfungus—and twenty more,  
decidedly Celtic names."

"Why, that last fellow has the  
only intelligible name you have re-  
peated—they are all of the tribe of  
Macfungus—mushroom monarchs—evil  
one of them."—From "The Anti-  
quary," by Sir Walter Scott.

## When Light Winds Lie at Rest

But when the light winds lie at rest,  
And on the glassy, heaving sea,  
The black duck, with her glossy  
breast,  
Sits swimming silently.  
How beautiful! no ripples break the  
reach,  
And silvery waves go noiseless up the  
beach.  
—R. H. Dana, in "The Buccaneer."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### A Firmament in Ireland

AS FAR as superficial appearances are concerned, there probably never was a time when the outlook for settlement in Ireland was less bright than it is at the present time. With all the old landmarks swept away; with a frankly separatist party in almost complete political possession of the South and West, and a loyal Ulster more truculently and determinedly than ever entrenched behind its great conviction; with the old National Party reduced to a sorry remnant of its former self; the outlook certainly does not appear to be encouraging. Nevertheless, amongst those who really know Ireland there is what appears to be a quite unreasonable conviction that, not only are things not nearly so black as they are painted, but that the country is a long way removed from serious and prolonged disturbance.

The fact of the matter is that, for the last fifteen years, Ireland has been a steadily prospering country. All too little has been known about it, or has been allowed to become known. The time-honored picture of the "distressful country" has been anxiously kept before the eyes of the world by very interested parties; yet as the famous Land Act, established in 1903, settled down to fruitful operation, it was readily seen that a heaven was at work in that a condition was establishing itself which would ultimately cut away the foundation of disorder. During the first eight years of the operation of the Wyndham Act, 200,000 tenant farmers in Ireland bought their holdings with the help of money advanced by the state; whilst according to a recent statement by the Rt. Hon. Sir T. W. Russell, vice-president of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, there are today no less than 320,000 tenants "on the road to becoming owners" under the Act. Under the old order, which was gradually improved out of existence by a series of acts commencing as far back as 1870, the tenant farmer had literally no rights. Every improvement of his property which he himself effected was made only an excuse for raising the rent, and he was liable at any moment to suffer eviction at the caprice of his landlord or the landlord's agent. Between the years 1849 and 1860, 373,000 Irish families, representing more than 1,000,000 people, were actually evicted from their homes; whilst those tenants who escaped eviction struggled on from day to day, carefully concealing all signs of prosperity, lest a repaired gate or a mended wall should bring forth from the agent an accusation of ability to pay a higher rent. The Wyndham Act finally abolished these conditions, and, striking a just balance, as it does, between the claims of the landlord and those of the tenant, it has slowly but surely regenerated agricultural Ireland. Other organizations have, of course, assisted tremendously to this end. The Wyndham Act laid the foundation and supplied that fixity of tenure which has been proved to be so essential, but those who know Ireland best are most conscious of the splendid work done by such organizations as the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and, above all, by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, under the able direction of Sir T. W. Russell.

The Wyndham Act, however, as has been shown, formed the sure foundation upon which these and other organizations could build with certain effect. As one of the greatest writers on agriculture in Ireland has well said, "Give a man a nine-years lease on a garden, and he will convert it into a wilderness; give him secured, undisturbed possession of a rock and he will transform it into a garden." The Wyndham Act afforded, and affords, the Irish peasant farmer just this "undisturbed possession."

Now the advent of the war found all this machinery for the fuller development of agriculture in Ireland running smoothly and with increasing power. The almost immediate demand from Great Britain for increased food supplies, a demand which went on growing during all the years of the war, afforded Ireland the opportunity which she so greatly needed. Everything that could be done by the British Government to encourage the Irish farmer was done, and, as month followed month and year followed year, the peasant farmer, gradually acquiring his land under the Wyndham Act, found himself in a state of prosperity which a few years before he would have regarded as almost fabulous. As Sir T. W. Russell declared in a recent statement, the Corn Production Act, which was passed, early in the war, to encourage the growth of cereals, resulted, in Ireland, between the years 1916 and 1918, in adding nearly 1,000,000 acres of new tillage. The production of potatoes increased from 1,841,852 tons in 1900 to 4,132,740 tons in 1918; whilst the country's agricultural output, Sir Thomas declared, had greatly improved, and modern machinery was everywhere being employed. Ireland has, in a word, become a great agricultural country, with a great market for its products, and no one is more quick to realize this situation, and ready to resent the intrusion of conditions which would do anything to undermine it, than the Irish farmer. The Irishman of the South and West is still full of his "fancies and fantasies," and still very much at the mercy of those who know how to play upon them; but there can be little doubt that he is more careful than ever before not to mix theory and practice when it comes to decisive action.

During that period of tremendous tension in Ireland, just prior to the outbreak of war, when Ulster was a veritable camp, and the rest of Ireland determined not to be left behind, if it came to drilling, arming, and gun running, prominent Ulster Unionists were in the habit of organizing "conversion motor tours," for their Home Rule friends from England, through the South and West. They took them anywhere they wanted to go; afforded them every opportunity of talking with the peasant farmer as to his condition and prospects, feeling confident the result would be to show that everywhere the

country was on the upgrade; that the generous land act, under which Great Britain had advanced enormous sums to Ireland for land purchase, had attained the success promised for it, and that Ireland was indeed what they claimed it was, a changed country. The tours were uniformly successful, successful at any rate to the extent that they proved beyond peradventure, to those who took part in them, that Ireland, at least Ireland of the countryside, had no longer a just claim to be styled distressful. The Ulsterman, of course, regarded, and would still regard, such a demonstration as a final argument against Home Rule. It is not necessary to admit that to recognize that such a state of prosperity, increased as it is today, probably, more than a hundred per cent, is certainly an assurance against the high adventure and "grahnd undertaking" which the recent Sinn Fein sweep might seem to presage.

### Michigan's Experience With Liquor

THE State of Michigan voted in favor of prohibition on Nov. 7, 1916, the law against the traffic in liquor within its borders to become effective on April 30, 1918. A bill making prohibition operative was passed by the Michigan Legislature in March, 1917. On Jan. 2, 1919, the Michigan Legislature ratified the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution.

No doubt in the world, therefore, can exist with regard to Michigan's attitude toward the liquor traffic. Popularly as well as legislatively, in a state as well as in a federal sense, it is opposed to the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicants.

Yet, on a purely technical point, enforcement of the dry laws of the commonwealth was recently prevented by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State declaring a so-called seizure and search clause in the enactment unconstitutional. The ruling, it seems, was made in a test case involving a former Detroit brewer whose premises were searched with the result that large quantities of liquor were found therein and confiscated.

This decision was taken by the liquor interests at once as a warrant for flooding the State with their illicit wares. Without questioning the reasonableness or the validity of the court's action, it should be clear to all right-thinking people that it in no wise affected the legality of anti-liquor legislation generally in Michigan, and that the existence of an error in any prohibition enactment could not affect the moral status of the case.

Michigan remained after, as before, the decision was rendered a prohibition state by choice; a mere legal technicality could not affect its moral right to protection against an obnoxious traffic; yet the liquor interests, ignoring the wish of the majority of its people, immediately upon the handing down of the decision, in disregard of reasonable propriety, flooded the State with their objectionable and pernicious wares. From places outside Michigan, every available means of transportation was employed during some hours in the conveyance of intoxicants into the State. Toledo, Ohio, bankers estimated, thirty-six hours after the "rum-running" had begun, that \$2,000,000 had been taken in by local wholesale and retail whisky dealers from people engaged in sending liquor into Michigan.

Of course, this could continue only until common sense and common law had an opportunity of asserting themselves. Officials of the anti-saloon league of Michigan soon grasped the situation and found protection for their State in federal authority. The government quickly stopped fully 200 vehicles, of every description, on the way from Ohio to Michigan, loaded with liquors. From this time on arrests were numerous among persons striving to bring the interdicted merchandise into the latter State. Court injunctions were issued later. Mounted police were detailed to guard the Michigan border. The Supreme Court decision prevents search and seizure, save with some trouble and delay; an immense amount of harm has been done; the rights of a sovereign people have been trampled upon by a repudiated business.

However, the incident serves to bring two important facts into bold relief: first, that prohibition which falls short of being nation-wide is ineffective; second, that the liquor interests have no respect for the moral sentiment of the country, and are disposed to resort to any means, no matter how desperate or how menacing to public peace, in order to maintain their demoralizing and dangerous trade.

### Forests of Western Australia

WESTERN AUSTRALIA is particularly fortunate in having as its Minister of Woods and Forests not only an enthusiastic, practical forester, but a really far-sighted statesman. To deal effectively with so vast a question as that represented by the forests of a State almost one third the size of the United States, certainly calls for both. For the business in hand involves not only the determination of what is to be done, but of making certain that it shall be done; and Mr. R. T. Robinson is in no doubt on either of these two points. "Western Australia," he recently declared, in laying before the Western Australian Parliament a bill dealing with the question, "has striven, regardless of the future, to get as much as she possibly could out of the timber country within her borders, and the object of each successive government has been to exploit as much timber as possible in the shortest period possible."

It is this state of things, which might be duplicated in many countries, that Mr. Robinson sets out to remedy, and his bill certainly tackles the question with refreshing thoroughness. Broadly speaking, he advocates the permanent reservation of all prime timber country; restriction of the cutting of timber to that quantity which the forests will naturally reproduce; and the carrying out of silvicultural operations in the cut-over areas in order to secure the regeneration of the best species for future use. The bill also provides for the classification of all timber country, by which means it is designed to procure the reservation of the prime timber belt, the land being inalienable except by consent of both houses of Parliament. Other areas will be temporarily reserved, from sale until the timber is removed, while land in the forest reserves suitable for agriculture but so far distant from railway communication as to be valueless for the purpose

at the present time, will be alienable at any time. Then in order to restrict the cutting of timber to the amount that the forests will produce, the Conservator will select an area for a timber company wishing to operate in the forest, and lay down a forest working plan, setting out the position and area of each annual cutting section, the quantity of timber that may be removed, the location of the mill, and its size and output. The Conservator will be empowered to establish training schools for his foresters, and teach youths in the forester's art and craft, so that in time his staff will consist of men trained in every branch of the work. Finally, in order to remove the forests from political control, it is intended to vest the Conservator of Forests with the powers of a commissioner and appoint him for a term of seven years.

Little is to be gained, of course, by reviewing the enormities of past Western Australian governments in regard to the state forests. As has been said, such enormities have been duplicated in almost every country, old or new, the world over. Nevertheless, a brief summary of the situation is necessary to a just understanding of the matter. Thus, the actual revenue of the Forestry Department, from its inception in 1895, Mr. Robinson explains, has been £615,000, and not one penny of this has been spent in the cut-out forests, from which not less than £25,000,000 worth of timber has been obtained.

Under Mr. Robinson's bill, all this is to be changed. One-half the gross revenue derived from royalties, leases, and other forest sources will, if the bill passes, be set aside for forestry work, and, whilst the improvement of the great indigenous forests of hard wood will form the main work, the department will also undertake the establishment of a sufficient area of pine plantations to supply those soft woods needed for the State, all of which have hitherto been imported. With the thorough and wholehearted carrying into effect of such a scheme, the next few years ought to see a great change for the better in the forest situation in Western Australia. "Next to gold," Mr. Robinson declares, "timber has been the most valuable asset of the State." It is welcome, therefore, to know that, under the new forest management, the wasteful methods of the past are to be abolished, and that in their place there is to be a system which shall enable this asset to be appraised, each year, at its full value in the national balance sheet.

### Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle

ALL the nations of the world contributed to the population of the Wisconsin which Ole Hanson knew in his youth, and of which he is a native, but in the heterogeneous multitude he grew up an American, John Anderson's Chicago Skandinaven, a daily paper which breathed nothing but Americanism and which found a welcome in his home, had something, perhaps a great deal, to do with this.

When Ole Hanson was capable of choosing for himself, he read newspapers in the English language, but he always had a warm spot for the Skandinaven. And he thought he could not get on without the Daily News of the same city, because Eugene Field wrote for it. Later he was to express his regard for his favorite poet by calling one of his boys after him. There is a young Theodore Roosevelt Hanson, too, and a William Taft Hanson, and a Robert La Follette Hanson, and, so that there may be no possibility of doubt, a Lloyd George Hanson has latterly been added to the group.

Sixteen years ago, Ole Hanson crossed the larger part of the continent, accompanied by his then small family, from Wisconsin to the State of Washington in a wagon. He preferred to "cross the plains" as the Argonauts and the early settlers had crossed them, and he camped out for the first night after his arrival. Looking about him, he soon found an occupation. First he invested his small capital in a grocery store. Then he was a solicitor for an insurance agency. Then he went into the real estate business. Then he went into politics. In due time he became Mayor of Seattle.

It was here that opportunity found him, and found him waiting. Tens of thousands of men have become mayors in America, and tens of thousands of men have ceased to be mayors not much better off for the experience. There have, however, been exceptions. Ole Hanson is one of them. But he was an exceptional man before he became an exceptional mayor. In the first place, he won his way in politics by having views of his own, not by exploiting or reflecting the views of others. He owned himself, and he felt perfectly free at all times to say whatever he thought should be said. There was always a labor problem in Seattle. It was there before Ole Hanson's time. It was there in the days of the Klondike, and it was there when the crowds, tattered and torn, came back from their vain quest over the long, white trail.

There was a labor problem on a larger scale than ever awaiting him when he became Mayor. He has written interestingly and instructively about the situation as he found it. In two years the industrial population of Seattle had increased from 15,000 to 65,000 as a result of the establishment of shipyards and other war works. The I. W. W. succeeded in obtaining a large measure of influence over the labor population. The labor unions weakly gave way to I. W. W. domination. Then came the sympathetic strike, the strike that was to close everything, the strike that was to "run" everything. The radical and revolutionary element went so far as to offer terms to the city government. Mayor Hanson would not listen to such insolence. The seat of government, he said, was in the City Hall. He organized a force of 1000 policemen, armed them with rifles and shotguns, and told them to shoot on sight anyone causing disorder. He issued a proclamation that all life and property would be protected, and that all business should go on as usual. Somehow the disturbing element felt that he meant to govern Seattle, and they decided not to have him prove his ability to do it in a way that would have been extremely disagreeable to them.

While he was arming his forces and telling them what to do, he was engaged also in expressing those peculiar views of his which have not only brought to his side all the law-abiding people of his city, but have won for him the admiration of all the law-abiding people of the coun-

try. He was saying, for example: "I take the position that our duty as citizens stands ahead of the demand of any organization on the face of the earth. The union man, the business man, the churchman, must first of all be citizens. Any man who owes a higher allegiance to any organization than he does to the government should be sent to a federal prison or deported."

He was also saying, or he had said, and people were repeating his words, "A man that won't leave his party for the good of his country should leave his country for the good of all parties"; "Protestant or Roman Catholic, Jew or Gentile, all must stand equal before the law." Amid the din of noises on the day when it was a question whether he or the I. W. W. should rule in Seattle, he found time to say some things of wholesome application to the nation, and among them this:

Let the national government stop pondering and consulting the men who talk against it. Let us clean up the United States of America. Let all men stand up and be counted. If the majority of the people of this country are disloyal and owe superior allegiance to some other country or some other cause, now is the time to find it out. We mean the national government of Seattle; refuse to treat with these revolutionists. Unconditional surrender is our only terms.

And such terms are the only terms to disturbers of the peace in the United States that the people of the United States will approve.

### Notes and Comments

THERE is a touch of the old far-Western flavor about the announcement that some of the American Indians who recently affixed their signatures to leases on the Ft. Berthold Reservation, in North Dakota, granted to cattlemen of the Little Missouri country, Roosevelt's famous driving grounds, embellished as well as legalized the documents with such names as "Good Corn Stalk," "Whitecalf Woman," "Yellow Hair," "Short Tail," "White Owl," "Alfred Good Bird," and "Young Beaver." There is still some romance, or material for romance, in the Little Missouri country, even if the opportunities for it have become rare on the Rosebud.

It is difficult to conceive how any nation could improve upon the Australian system of dealing with the Bolsheviks, as outlined in a recent dispatch from Melbourne. Under the Australian system, which is simplicity itself, undesirables are not permitted to land in the country. This obviates the necessity of later getting rid of them.

CAPTURED German cannon are to be distributed among American communities seeking them, upon compliance with certain conditions. Whether or not one of these conditions is the giving of a good reason for desiring a weapon of this character does not appear, but a requirement of that kind might go far toward limiting the distribution. Why should any American community want a captured German cannon; can anybody tell?

THEN there is the case of the 85,000 German helmets which somebody asked General Pershing to send to the United States in order to help along the Victory Loan. It would really be interesting to know if anybody who could not otherwise be moved to buy a United States bond could be induced to do so by being placed in proximity with a German helmet. Or, if the proximity of a German helmet has the effect of inspiring one who otherwise would be cold to the proposition of buying a Victory bond, how many bonds would the same person buy if marched up to the 85,000 helmets that are now piled up in Hoboken, New Jersey, waiting for the Victory Loan drive? To get back to the ground level in this matter, is it not a fair presumption that, if the 85,000 German helmets were taken out and dumped into the Atlantic Ocean, there would still be patriotism enough in the country to take up all the Victory bonds the Treasury will have to offer in April?

THE Medical Society of the County of New York has permitted itself to go on record as being opposed to prohibition. At least, at a meeting of that society, held the other night, a resolution adopted "after a turbulent discussion" described national prohibition as being "irrational, unscientific, and in opposition to the accepted usage of all civilized nations." This language, of course, is extravagantly nonsensical. The real question is, How will the medical gentlemen who voted for the resolution reconcile their act with the statement of the highest medical authorities that the use of alcoholic beverages is accountable for a majority of all known diseases among human beings? Is prohibition obnoxious to them because it reduces disease? The question is a hard one for them to be called upon to answer, but it should, nevertheless, be asked.

NEWS comes from London to the effect that the Overseas Club of that city is approaching its members, in all parts of the world, with a view to their cooperation in securing a world-wide illumination by means of a chain of bonfires on the night of the signing of the peace treaty. It will perhaps be to the advantage of the secretary of the Overseas Club if he shall communicate with the secretary of the Flambeau Club of Kansas City, Missouri, with a view to increasing the glare, and with the secretary of the Bazoo Club of Denver, Colorado, with a view to interspersing the bonfires with joyful noises.

"JIM CROW" is the name of an old-time Negro minstrel "walk-around," introduced in the time of Daniel Emmett, the author of "Dixie," which was originally a musical composition of the same order. After the Civil War the term "Jim Crow" was applied to the railroad and street cars in the South having separate compartments for Negroes. As now generally used, below Mason and Dixon's line, it has reference to conveyances of this character. A bill introduced in the Missouri Legislature providing for segregation of Negroes on trains and in railway stations, and known as a "Jim Crow" measure, has just been voted down in committee, and this will probably be the end of it. Fixing segregation at the color line has never worked out satisfactorily anywhere; fixing it at the line of behavior would perhaps be worth trying.